THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 40. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

CLIPPINGS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The Harvard Crew.

The *Star* of August 2 says:—The Harvard crew were out at 11 on the morning of July 31, and rowed as far as Hammersmith Bridge against the half ebb, led by Kelley. Since the alterations of yesterday they row better, but still get their oars in too deep, and the stroke oar sits too low in the boat.

The *Telegraph* of August 2 says:—On Saturday morning the Harvard four took a pull to Hammersmith and back again. In the afternoon they went to Staines regatta, where they were regarded as the lions of the day. Mr. Simmons, the stroke, who is a nephew of Mr. Sumner, was introduced to the master at Eton, who, while the Oxford crew were training there, was their principal advisor and mentor.

The *Daily News* of August 2 says:—As regards their style of rowing here is no perceptible improvement or change in the American champions. They pull well together, and their regularity of stroke speaks of long and frequent practice as a crew, but their stroke appears somewhat short, and the dip of the oars too deep for great speed. They have, however, a good three weeks before them in which to overcome all defects, if there be any.

Land and Water of July 31 says:—The American boat is quite seven feet longer than our usual run of boats, and though built with extreme nicety as a piece of cabinet work, she carries wood in the bows and stern where canvas might reasonably be used, and rides high out of water on a sloping keel in front, so that with a side wind she would offer much resistance, and require a continual use of the rudder. The riggers have a wide span, and the oars are short inboard and heavy out, making the men dig. The style of rowing is deficient in any mark, the catch of the water is slow, and the recovery sluggish. The men themselves seem lusty, and sit up well, with straight backs and a fair reach forward; but the lift together and power in unison have yet to be learned.

The *Daily News* of August 3 says:—The inadaptability of their own long cedar boat to Thames work could scarcely be more thoroughly proved than by the easier style and the improved pace they made in the London four. They were evidently quite delighted with the change themselves, and went far to prove, in this their first trial with it, that the defects which have been urged against them are due much more to their craft than to any inherent weakness or want of experience in themselves. Once or twice they attained a very decided racing speed, which, if maintained for any length of time, must verify our first impressions of their capabilities, and place a very hard task before their competitors.

Hugo, Rochefort, and Favre.

From the London News.

If any one wishes to understand how parties are disorganized in France, and especially how difficult seems to be the task of organizing the various divisions of what is in the French Legislative body called the Left, let him look for a moment at the controversy which is now raging about M. Jules Favre. A letter written by no less man than M. Victor Hugo, to his son Charles, has just been published, in which the illustrious exile reproaches the great orator for having hindered the election of M. Henri Rochefort by placing himself in his way. Rochefort, be it remembered, is treated by Victor Hugo as his own son—he calls him his third son. And in this letter M. Hugo says of the claims of the two—Favre and Rochefort, the orator and the pamphleteer—"Were one a Mirabeau, one has not the right to silence a Beaumarchais." Undoubtedly M. Henri Rochefort would be useful to his party by his dash and intrepidity; but, on the other hand, we are not able to join in the charge which he and his friends bring against M. Jules Favre of want of activity. M. Favre has some right to appeal to his antecedents. Even when publishing the letter written by M. Victor Hugo on this subject, the *Rappel* is obliged to refer to them. No one was, in fact, bolder in his opposition to the *coup d'etat* than M. Favre. He, with M. Hugo, was a member of the committee of resistance, and braved imprisonment and death in his efforts to oppose the dictatorship of Louis Napoleon, until all hope of success was lost. On the 11th of December, nine days after the blow was struck, all hope seemed lost. Then M. Hugo and others withdrew into exile. We do not blame them, but we owe some admiration also to M. Jules Favre, who remained at his post and who never despaired. After this, it is hard that he should be accused of want of energy because he is not willing to cast prudence to the winds and go all the length of M. Henri Rochefort. At the last elections M. Favre cried passionately, "The man of action and of combat I am, and I prove it. On the 2d of December I was a member of the committee of resistance to the *coup d'etat*. But now the son of M. Victor Hugo replies:—"The man of action and combat Jules Favre was. He is so no longer." This is how the radicals, who polled a majority of votes in Paris at the late elections, speak of the most determined orator of the Opposition in the late Parliament. Yet the speeches of M. Favre are still energetic in opposition to the Empire. He has made no marked change in his opinions. The disaffection of the extreme radicals to the leadership of such a man is not to us an encouraging sign. It shows in the Left a lack of that spirit of internal compromise which party discipline is impossible, and party itself a mere rope of sand.

Napoleon's Change of Policy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

It is now felt that we are going through a peaceful but effective revolution, and that the imperial system is decidedly vanishing away from the eyes of men. The true question, anxiously debated everywhere, and which is present in every good citizen's mind, is whether it be possible for the same sovereign to go through this great change and to appear, after so many years of uncontrolled power, in the new light of a Constitutional King Louis XVI failed to do it, and, to be sure, it would have been better if the reign of that unfortunate heir of so many misdeeds could have lasted its natural time, and bridged over the abyss which separates old France from the new. Napoleon I failed, also, in his work of transformation, and his Additional Act was brought to an untimely end by his complete defeat before the trial could be fairly made whether France would accept or not its despotic ruler in the character of the inoffensive guardian of public freedom. This time we have the comfortable assurance, at least, that the trial will not be disturbed by external troubles, and the experiment will be made as fairly as is permitted by the uncertainty of human events. The difficulties of this wholesome work are greater than one who is not fully acquainted with our national prejudices and habits of mind could believe. Reasonable men are ready to accept, and even to assist, if they can, in the transformation of the empire into a Liberal Government; but many Frenchmen—and not only leaders of parties, but large masses of our working population—consider this imminent change only as a favorable occasion to surprise and overpower their foe; and they now look on the Empire turning towards liberty as eagerly as they would watch a hostile army making a difficult movement and exposing itself by a flank march. Such is the feeling of our great towns, and there is no doubt that Paris, if called on now to replace the four deputies who have elected to sit for the departments, would seek and elect four "irreconcilables" more fiery, if possible, and more useful than its first selection.

Horrors of the Cracow Convent.

The *Kraj* again, a paper which appears in Cracow, publishes in a special edition a story which may well be in connection with the whole mystery. It is as follows:—In the month of April, 1848, a patrol of the National Guard remarked, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a travelling carriage before the entrance door of the Carmelite nunnery. Curiosity and suspicion induced the young men on guard to stop the carriage, which was just starting. Two of them went to the carriage door, and saw in the carriage two men, one of whom held on his knees a woman in a nun's dress, and having a nightcap on her head. While the National Guards asked questions of the men in the carriage, the woman jumped out and ran into the courtyard of the convent. One of the guardsmen ran after her, and, in spite of her entreaties, would not let her go. The noise in the midst of the night awoke the nuns and servants of the convent. When the nun remarked this she cried out, "I am lost," and fainted. What happened to her afterwards is unknown. The patrol arrested the two men and led them towards the town, but moved by their entreaties, and seeing in the whole matter but a love adventure, the patrol, consisting of students of the University, let them go. The Cracow paper now thinks that there may be some connection between this adventure, which happened in the year 1848, and the mystery lately discovered, and that by looking over the lists of the National Guard then existing and tracing those who were on duty, the connection between the two might be established.

The *Czas* of Cracow announces the sudden death of the confessor of the Carmelite nunnery, the principal witness in the affair of Barbara Ubryk, by whom indirectly the barbarous imprisonment of the nun was revealed. This man, who is called Father Lewkowicz, lately visited the parish priest of Trzebinia in a state of intoxication and betrayed the secret. The priest, who is a very worthy man, made it immediately known to a cousin of his own in Cracow, and the latter wrote the anonymous letter to the Minister of Justice. The excitement of the people is still so great that the authorities have found it necessary to protect all the convents of the town by giving each of them a military guard. The lady superior has been arrested, as well as her predecessor, who was living in another convent.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Gunboats.

Of the twelve gunboats lying at Delamater's shipyard, eight have received their machinery. One is being pushed forward very rapidly as a model for the rest, and this will be ready for sea within fourteen days. It is a tidy-looking craft with a shining black smoke-stack, short raking masts, and lies very low. It has accommodation forward for fifteen or twenty men, and aft for nine or ten. The sides are about eleven inches thick, of white oak plank. The vessels are visited nearly every day by two officers of the Spanish navy; one of them said to be an Admiral. Cubans also lounge around the docks of an evening, much to the discomfort of the watchmen, who are afraid that some daring incendiary may set fire to the vessels. A tugboat lies near with steam up ready to tow them in the stream in case of any accident by fire occurring. The boats receive occasional visits from the U. S. Navy authorities, who take note of the progress made. Of the 15 gunboats at Mystic, six are launched, and all will be ready in three or four weeks to receive their machinery, when they will be towed to Delamater's shipyard. One of those at Poillon's, Brooklyn, will be launched about Wednesday, and the other two about the end of the week. Delamater says he feels no anxiety as to the fate of the vessels. He spares no expense in their construction, and the work goes on rapidly.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

What the Cubans Fear.

The correspondent of the Cuban Junta in Havana, under date of the 9th, informs them that the seizure of the Spanish gunboats by our Government created a great sensation in that city. From the day of the seizure until the 7th instant, General De Rodas kept the news suppressed. It was currently rumored that the Captain-General had sent the Spanish iron-clad Victoria after the two Peruvian iron-cleds, with instructions to capture or sink them wherever found.

The Cubans in Havana say that if the United States will detain the gunboats sixty days, that every port in Cuba except Havana will be in their possession. It is expected that to-day there will be a simultaneous attack made by the Cubans on Gibara, Puerto Principe, and Trinidad. To-day is the eighteenth anniversary of the barbarous crime committed by Captain-General Jose de la Concha, of executing fifty-one citizens of the United States, followers of Narciso Lopez. His crime consisted in murdering them on that 16th day of August, 1851, after he gave his word of honor to save their lives if they would surrender themselves.

The Junta has received news by Key West that the steamers belonging to the slave traders, Zulueta, Duranona, and Ibanez, had landed 3000 negroes at Cochina bay, jurisdiction of Zopata, district of Cienfuegos. These old slave-traders are at present colonels commanding regiments of Spanish volunteers. The Junta received the same news by their last mail.

It appears daily more clear that both Cubans and Spaniards acknowledge that, under the present revolutionary situation in Spain, the fate of Cuba is brought down to a question of the detention or release of the thirty-one gunboats now being finished on our docks for the Spanish Government. Cubans acknowledge that while they are still inadequately supplied with arms and munitions, and without a seaport, if those thirty-one gunboats are released, armed, and stationed around the island, that nearly all hope of receiving new supplies of arms must be surrendered, and the rebellion, at present so promising of early success, must necessarily fall into the hands of their odious and revengeful enemies. Escape from the island with those thirty-one vessels on guard would be difficult.

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, said on Saturday, in Washington, that De Rodas has been authorized by Serrano by telegraph to offer, at his discretion, *autonomia* to the revolutionists.

GONE!

Suicide of "General" Nagle, the Fenianist.

Coroner Flynn was notified yesterday (Sunday) to hold an inquest at No. 89 Madison street over the remains of Captain Nagle, the noted Fenian leader, who it is alleged committed suicide early yesterday morning, by leaping from an attic window into the street. It appears that Mr. Nagle, who was more familiarly known of late as "General" Nagle, had been for over a week afflicted with symptoms of insanity, and it is believed that he sought death while temporarily deranged. William J. Nagle was a native of this city, and received a thorough mercantile education. When the late Rebellion broke out in 1861 he abandoned business pursuits and raised a company for the 88th Regiment of the Irish Brigade, and served with distinction until the brigade was reorganized in the fall of 1863, when the deceased withdrew from the brigade and entered the Fenian Brotherhood and became an ardent leader of the organization. He travelled all over the Union organizing Fenian circles, and finally proved his earnestness by joining an expedition to Ireland. He was taken prisoner by the British Government, and suffered an imprisonment of over two years. Captain Nagle was a War Democrat, and held a clerkship in the Tax Office at the time of his death. A man of fine presence and a good soldier, Captain Nagle also proved himself an eloquent speaker, and he always bore a high reputation among his many friends. During his term of service with the famous Irish Brigade, Captain Nagle participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hills, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. An inquest will be held to-day.—*N. Y. Times.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Grave Deficit in Ohio's Finances—More Congressmen En Route for California—Arrest of a German Embezzler in Baltimore—Rowing Contests on the Monongahela—European Markets.

FROM THE WEST.

Deficiency in a County Treasury Department.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 16.—The long-looked for deficiency in the county treasury has finally been discovered. The first examination made by Mr. Hines was hastily done, not occupying half the time consumed in the last. His return was that everything was all right. How the deficiency could have been supplied for that time is a mystery. The last examination, which is just completed, shows a deficiency of over $15,000. The work was very thorough, as three prominent bankers as well as other responsible gentlemen were occupied in it. It has been claimed by some of Headly's bondsmen that the deficiency will amount to but $10,000 after his claims are deducted. This is only a supposition.

More Congressmen Off for San Francisco.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, Thurman, of Ohio, and Schurz, of Missouri, and Representatives Welker, of Ohio, and Reading, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city yesterday, *en route* for California. They leave this morning by a special car. A number of invited guests accompany them. Several ladies are in the party. They expect to reach Salt Lake City in time to hear Brigham Young preach next Saturday, and have an interview with him afterwards.

FROM THE STATE.

The Water Question—Rain at Reading.

READING, Aug. 16.—Two heavy showers of rain fell during the night, but they did not continue more than fifteen minutes each, and will not add much to the volume of water in the Schuylkill river.

Police Lieutenants Dismissed—Coulter Accepts Hamil's Challenge.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Three lieutenants of the police were discharged by the Mayor on Saturday for breach of discipline. It appears that they were endeavoring to bring a pressure to bear on the Police Commissioners to transfer them, with others, from the night to the day service.

Coulter has accepted Hamil's proposition to row a five-mile race with a six oared boat between the contestants, to be steered by the referee, the race to be for $1000 aside.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrest of a German Embezzler—Suicide of a Citizen of Pittsburg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Lewis Menche, a passenger on board the Bremen steamer Baltimore, which arrived here on Saturday, was arrested on the authority of a cable despatch, and carried before United States Commissioner Rogers, charged with embezzling five thousand thalers from the treasury of the State of Sonderhausen. The prisoner give his name as Carl Peter Crostreter, and denies the charge. He is held for a further investigation.

A copious thunder-storm occurred yesterday evening.

A German named Frederick Wetzel, of Pittsburg, blew his brains out yesterday in Franklin Square Park. No cause assigned.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Gold weaker; opened at 134¼; fell to 133¾; fluctuated between ¾@⅞. Governments excited; wide differences between buyers and sellers. Southern bonds stronger. Stock market opened weak, but rallied at noon; Central rose from 210⅜@211½; fell to 210⅝.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather at the sea-side this morning:—

Atlantic City, west, clear, 72.
Cape May, southwest, clear, 77.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16—A. M.—Consols for money 92⅜, and for account 92⅝. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 83½ for the issue of 1862, and 82¾ for those of 1865, and 81¾ for 1867s, Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 13¾d.; Orleans, 13¾d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to August 10, per private advides, 10,000 bales.

Other articles opened at former quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93. United States five-twenties, 83½ for the issue of 1862; 82¾ for 1865s; and 81⅝ for 1867s. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d. Lard, 16s.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, 73f. 70.

HAVRE, Aug. 16.—Cotton firm both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 162½f.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Cotton firm, with the market bare, nominally 33½@33¾c. Flour, small business; Howard street superfine, $6 50@7; do. extra, $7 25@8 25; do. family, $8 50@9 50; City Mills superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $7 25@8 25; do. family, $8 75@10 75; Western superfine, $6 50@6 75; do. extra, $7 25@7 75; do. family, $8@8 50. Wheat firm at $1 69@1 70 for red. Corn steady; white, $1 10; yellow, $1 14. Oats 56@58c. Rye, $1 15@1 18. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 25. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky firm at $1 14.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	210	West. Union Tele.	38⅛
N. Y. & Erie	28⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	74
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.	81¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105⅜	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N. W. com.	87⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅜	United States	67
Chi. and R. I. R.	115⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	52
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152½	Gold	133⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	83	Market unsettled.	

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Destructive Conflagrations in New York and Massachusetts—The Crops in Maryland Burning

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Fire on Long Island.

NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Aug. 16.—This morning a fire broke out in Dempsey's livery stable, on Jersey street. The stable was destroyed, but the carriages and animals, with the exception of one horse, were saved. The flames speedily communicated to adjoining frame buildings, wholly destroying a dozen houses on Jersey street, York street, and on Richmond Terrace road. Among the sufferers are Mrs. Brower, dry goods and fancy store; Miss Dobson, dressmaker; Wantry, harness maker; Butcraft, grocer; and Dempsey, livery stable keeper. The residence of Mr. Newton, master builder, was also destroyed, together with several adjoining cottages on York street. The fire was not subdued until the arrival from New York of the floating steam engine John Fulton, which deluged the flames with numerous streams. The loss is perhaps $100,000.

The loss by the fire last night is variously estimated at from $1000 to $2000.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 134; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121; do, 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120; do. 1867, 120⅜; do. 1868; 119⅞; 10-40s, 113⅛; Virginia sixes, new, 60¾; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Co., 48½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; N. Y. Central, 209½; Erie, 28⅛; Reading, 95⅝; Hudson River, 185½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 104⅝; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38¼.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet; 100 bales sold at 33½c. Flour firm; sales of 11,000 bbls. State at $6@7 60; Ohio at $7@7 75; Western at $6@7 85; Southern at $7@11 75; and California at $7@7 50. Wheat firm; sales of 75,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 65@1 67½; winter red at $1 75. Corn firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 48,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 16@1 20. Oats lower; sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 72@73c. for old, and 68@71c. for new. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33 20. Lard dull; steam, 20c. Whisky firm at $1 15.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The extensive shovel manufactory connected with the works of the Old Colony Iron Company, at East Taunton, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with its contents, including 400 dozen shovels finished and ready for shipment, and the valuable machinery and stock. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The buildings and stock were insured for $75,000.

Fire at South Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Whittier's kindling wood factory, South Boston, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $4000, partially insured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Drought—The Crops Burning Up.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Accounts from almost every section of this State represent a great prevalence of drought. In the lower counties the corn and tobacco crops are suffering dreadfully, and on the Eastern Shore it is stated that only half a crop of corn can be raised. In the vicinity of Baltimore the gardens and pasturage are almost burnt up. With the exception of occasional slight showers in some localities, no rain has fallen for weeks. The past three days the weather has been very sultry.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—A young man named William Fullerton was found on the ground in Commonwealth avenue yesterday. He had shot himself with a pistol in despair of obtaining employment. He was taken to the hospital, and will probably not recover.

The heaviest thunder-storm of the season occurred here this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

Base Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Southern Club of New Orleans played the Atlantic of St. Louis yesterday, beating them by a score of 10 to 4.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Party to Survey the New Route Returning.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, August 11.

Last evening our people were taken by surprise by the return of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party from the Missouri river, consisting of P. W. Holmes, agent of Jay Cooke & Co., New York; Mr. A. W. Bayless, New York; Governor William R. Marshall, St. Paul; George A. Brackett, Minneapolis; and Pierre Bottineau, guide.

The party left Minneapolis on the 9th of July, proceeding by rail to St. Cloud, thence by teams to Georgetown on the Red river of the North, when the party was divided, Governor Smith and his party returning to Minneapolis, and Mr. Holmes and his party proceeding on across the country to the Missouri river. They left Georgetown on the 22d of July, pushing on across the country under the guidance of the celebrated Pierre Bottineau, via Fort Totten, and keeping above the trail of General Sibley's expedition, and reaching Fort Stevenson, on the Missouri river, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 30th.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st they started on their return, and made Fort Totten, a distance of 146 miles, in two days and a half, and from Fort Totten to Abercrombie, a distance of 165 miles, they made in four day, and from Abercrombie to Minneapolis, by stages and cars, they came through in three days, making the actual time consumed in travelling from the Missouri river to Minneapolis nine days and a half, which is without doubt the quickest trip that has ever been made.

Mr. Holmes and party express themselves as being greatly pleased with much of the country along the route, and are prepared to go back to the East with a favorable report of the prospects of the great Northern Pacific road. The country is undoubtedly much better and far more feasible for a great railroad across the continent than either the Union Pacific or the Southern route, and we have every reason to expect that work upon the road will commence at an early day, and that within three years we can go from Minneapolis to the Pacific coast by the Northern Pacific road. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

POLITICAL.

A Comment on Pendleton's Nomination.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.

The acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor was a matter of life or death to George H. Pendleton. He would have been as dead as a salt mackerel if he had not accepted. He could not afford to regard his broken ankle or his personal comfort, if he proposed to be, in the politician's sense, a live man. There is another man who has a solemn hour at hand in which to choose his destiny. We refer to Mr. Vallandigham. If he remains in his wigwam during this campaign he will be, on the second Tuesday of October, no matter how the votes may count out, a scalped savage. He has for a long time been accused by the staunchest Democrats of the State of cussedness and selfishness. He announced some time ago that he would not speak during this campaign, but he must reconsider that conclusion, and reach another determination now. If he attends to his private business, he will be called a sorehead. If he refuses to speak for Pendleton, he will be denounced as having a mean personal spite toward Ohio's favorite son. He must become reconciled with Pendleton. In one sense, that is not a hard task. There are few men with whom it is more agreeable to become reconciled than it is with Mr. Pendleton. He would, we are sure, receive Val. with courtesy and kindness, and creature comforts. Though all this might be as honey in the mouth of Val., it would be bitter in the belly, no doubt; but he must take his medicine like a man. The pill may be coated with elaborate sugar, but it must go down or there will be no health in the patient.

Democratic Military Law.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 14.

The Republican party has been severely criticized and condemned for maintaining martial law in the South at the time of its greatest disturbance since the war, when outrages and murders were constantly occurring. Horatio Seymour and John T. Hoffman were among the fiercest declaimers against Republican usurpation in this regard. Yet at the first indications of trouble between the employes of two railroads Governor Hoffman threatrens to put the whole district where the disturbance occurs under martial law. As the Albany *Evening Journal* well remarks:—

"He has done precisely what General Sickles did in the case of the South Carolina railroads—greatly to the chagrin of certain Democratic authorities. And he has taken this step notwithstanding the State was at peace, and there was no pretense of armed resistance to the Federal authorities."

The haste with which Governor Hoffman rushed to take possession of the Susquehanna Railroad has led to the surmise that the whole affair from the start was a "put-up" thing, to raise the wind in some way for certain Tammany chiefs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 16, 1869.

The demand for money this morning is rather in excess of the supply, and the lack of available funds at the banks checked the accustomed discounting operations and increased considerably the pressure on the street.

There is a good deal of money in requisition at the present time to move the crops, the costly experience of last year having taught them the folly of withholding supplies in the hope of gaining higher prices. This year the opposite feeling exists among the farmers, and they are anxious to realize without delay. This promises to act as a great stimulant to domestic and foreign trade, and will no doubt, as the season advances, give unusual activity to the money market.

The rates for currency are very firm at 6 per cent. on choicest collaterals, and discounts cannot be quoted at less than 8 per cent. on first-class commercial paper.

Gold is again weak. The opening price was 134⅛, and before noon at declined to 133¾ and weak at that figure.

Government bonds sympathized with coin, and fell heavily again in the course of the morning.

The Stock market again exhibited remarkable features. State and City loans were steady at previous quotations. Reading Railroad was without change; sales at 47⅞@48 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57¾; Minehill Railroad at 54; 53¾ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 37¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were entirely neglected.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were without sales or bids.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

4 sh Cam & Am R.	121¾	100 sh Reading. . c.	48
9 sh Penna R. . .18.	57⅜	200 do. . .18. b30.	48
18 do. . . . . 18.	57⅛	100 do . . . . b30.	48
100 do.	57⅜	100 do.	47·94
60 sh Minehill R. . . .	54	100 do . . . . b60.	48
2 sh Leh Val R. . . .	56¾	200 do . . . .85⅛1.	47⅞
100 sh Curtin Oil. . . .	1	100 do . . . .85⅛1.	47⅞
300 sh Read R. . .s.b30	48	100 do. . . . .85⅛1.	47⅞
300 do. . .18. b30.	48		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, New. .	102⅛	200 sh Leh Nav. b60.	36½
$1100 do.	102⅛	4 sh C & Am R. . . .	122
$4000 Leh 6s, '84. . c.	84	100 sh Ph & E. . .b60.	30⅞
75 sh Penna R R. .	57⅜	2 sh Phil Bk.	161
20 do . . .85wn.	57⅜	100 sh Read R. . .s30.	47½
16 do.	57⅜	100 do.	48⅜
17 do . . . . .18.	57⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New.	102	44 sh Penna. . . . .1s.	57⅛
$2000 C & A 6s, '83. .	85½	300 sh Read R. . .s.b10	48⅛
5 sh Leh Val R. . . .	56⅞	100 do . . . .s15.	48⅝
1 do.	56½	200 do . .s30wn.	48⅛
12 do.	56¾	500 do . . . .b30.	48⅞
55 do.	56½		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134	10·36 A. M.	134
10·03 "	133⅞	11·00 "	133⅞
10·05 "	134	11·10 "	133½
10·15 "	134⅛	11·12 "	133⅝
10·21 "	134	11·16 "	134
10·30 "	133⅞	11·52 "	134⅛
10·32 "	134	12·01 P. M	134
10·35 "	133⅞		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@122; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123¾; do., 1864, 121⅛@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121@121¾; do., July, 1865, 120@120⅜; do., 1867, 120⅝@120¾; do., 1868, 120@120⅜; 10-40s, 113⅛@114; Pacifics, 109@110. Gold, 134.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It will be seen that the chances of an active money market for the closing months of the year are of sufficient weight to call for the exercise of careful judgment on the part of all who are called upon to enter into time engagements of any sort, and demanding as a sound business precaution conservative practice among dealers generally. The relation which the Secretary of the Treasury, in the administration of the financial department of the Government, holds to the money market has been always close and intimate. In the time of Mr. McCulloch this relation was regarded with suspicion and distrust. In Mr. Boutwell's case it excites much doubt. The policy which the latter has thus far pursued, no matter what its merits, shows him disposed to use his position for the correction of evils in the monetary situation. That he has acted thus far in good faith is not doubted; but the question arises—how far is he prepared to go in the future in this effort to preserve the balance of exchanges, and to what extent can he be calculated upon as an element of disturbance, whether for good or ill, in the ordinary course of business? In other words, how much gold does he intend to sell, and what amount of bonds will he buy? If money is tight here next month or the month after, will he increase his bond purchases, or has he resolved to stop them, and if so, what relief is he prepared to give to the money market, or will he give any? If he had not commenced his gold sales and bond purchases for the declared purpose, in the first place, of defeating the clique who were operating to advance the premium, and, in the other case, relieving the existing stringency in the money market, these questions would not arise; but, having shown that he was in favor of such interference, it becomes a necessary consideration for all interested in the several markets in Wall street, how far he will go in that direction. His reticence on the subject does not meet with approval. It has been demonstrated that there are parties who obtain a knowledge of his intentions in time to operate upon the information, and there is, therefore, a very general desire that he should free himself from the discredit of being thus made a tool of, as well as furnish the opportunity for men of enterprise to act understandingly in making engagements for the future by announcing his policy for a reasonable period ahead, and especially so at this time, when it is all important that a clear comprehension should be had of the contingencies of the next few months. Money closed on Saturday night at six and seven per cent.

"The gold market during the week has been successfully hammered by the 'bears,' who have sold the market freely. The first downward turn was given it on Monday, upon rumors of large purchases of produce on foreign account. From this it continued to decline, with slight intervals of reaction, produced by purchases for importers, who took advantage of the lower premium to pay custom duties on goods in bond until Saturday, when it reached 133⅝—a decline of 2⅝ per cent. from the opening price on last Monday morning. At the close last evening the premium stood 134⅛.

"Governments were dull during the week, and declined in sympathy with the gold premium, as well as in consequence of the large offerings of Five-twenties made the Treasury on Wednesday last—seven and a quarter millions. The following comparison of the closing prices of the 14th, and of the Saturday previous exhibits the decline upon the week's transactions:—

	August 7.	August 14.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg'd.	124¾@125	122 @122¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	124¾@125	122 @122½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, reg'd	123¾@123¾	121¾@122
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coup	125 @125½	123¼@123½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coup	123¾@123⅞	121¾@122
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coup	123¾@124	121½@122
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1865, coup.	122¾@122⅞	120¾@120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1867, coup.	122⅝@122⅞	120¾@120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1868, coup.	122⅝@122⅞	120¼@120⅝
U. S. 10-40s, registered	116½@112¾	@110¼
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	115⅞@116	113½@113¾
U. S. currency bonds	111½@111½	109¾@110

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet at $6@9 50. Timothy ranges from $4 25 to $4 62½. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 50@2 55.

The Flour market is without special change, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5 50; extras at $5 50@5 75; Northwestern extra family at $6 50@7 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 25@7 25; Ohio do. do. at $6 75@8; and fancy brands at $8 50@10, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6 25@6 37½.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a good degree of activity; sales of 8000 bushels at $1 60@1 70 for new Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Indiana red, and 70,000 bushels Western do., for export, on private terms. Rye is quoted at $1 25 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at the late decline; sales of yellow at $1 17@1 18, and Western mixed at $1 14@1 15. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 73@74c., and 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 63c.

Whisky is active and firm; 300 barrels Pennsylvania and Western, iron-bound, sold at $1 13@1 15; now held higher.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.—The cattle market was very dull last week, but prices were without material change; 2300 head arrived and sold at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9¼c. for a few choice; 7@8½c. for fair to good; and 5½@6½c. ₱ lb. gross for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

82 Owen Smith, Western, 8½@9½.
112 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9½.
48 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@8¾.
140 P. McFillen, Western, 8½@9¾.
100 P. Hatheway, Western, 7@9¼.
109 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9.
36 B. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8½.
95 James McFillen, Western, 7@8¾.
50 E. McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
142 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9½.
210 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7½@9.
95 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9¼.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8.
240 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 5½@7¾.
105 J. Smith, Western, 7@9¾.
90 L. Frank, Virginia, 6¾@8.
102 Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7@8¾.
90 Hope & Co., Pennsylvania, 7@9.
92 Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6½@8¼.
65 Eikon & Co., Virginia, 6½@8.
38 Blum & Co., Virginia,

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The bill enabling the British Government to acquire possession of the telegraphs has become law. As soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected, the various lines in the United Kingdom will pass under the management of the Post Office Department.

This result has not been reached without prolonged effort and vigorous opposition. Until now the British telegraphic system has been identical with that which still exists here. The service was in the hands of private companies, whose charges and general management excited discontent among the mercantile classes.

Their complaints led the Postmaster-General to institute inquiries into the working of the postal telegraph system adopted on the Continent, and conducted with admirable precision and success by the governments of France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The conclusion officially arrived at was favorable to the acquisition of control by the Government, and the incorporation of the management with that of the Post Office. "Under the existing system," it was reported, "the development of telegraphic correspondence has been retarded," while under government direction" the growth of such correspondence has been greatly stimulated in Belgium and Switzerland." The opinion was expressed that like results would follow the change in England—that "from the annexation of the telegraph to the Post Office would accrue great advantage to the public, and ultimately a large revenue to the State." This was in 1866. Two years after the subject again occupied the attention of the Post Office Department, and assumed definite shape in the House of Commons. Statement and counter-statement, argument and reply, were heard by a committee, and the first step was taken with the measure which on Tuesday last received the Queen's sanction.

The delay has proved costly to the British Treasury. The earliest estimate of the cost of purchasing the various lines was £2,500,000 sterling, which by a supplementary estimate was raised to £3,000,000. The telegraph companies, however, claimed higher prices, which were still further swollen on account of reversionary rights owned by railway companies. Negotiations were opened which ended in the adjustment of a basis for the proposed purchase. The leading telegraph lines are to be bought up at twenty years' purchase on their receipts of 1868—an excessive rate of valuation for the plant and good-will of a commercial enterprise, and one which seems to have been accepted by the Parliamentary Committee in ignorance of its probable amount. In some instances the compensation allowed is exceptionally exorbitant. Thus, one company, not content with twenty years' profits, has secured twenty years' purchase of the probable annual increase of profits in addition to the market value of its shares. A total valuation which at first was computed at £2,500,000 has grown to £7,000,000 sterling—the sum provided by Parliament. It is not surprising that the prospect of this extravagant bargain has acted like magic upon the market price of many of the shares. For example, the Electric and International Company's shares have risen from £153 to £255, and the premium on Reuter's shares has been multiplied nine times.

The terms of the bargain, however, are a matter of detail which in no way affects the merits of the policy on which the Government has proceeded. Whether it pays more or less than the precise value of the lines acquired is a question to be considered in connection with the immediate business profit of the transaction, but it leaves untouched the principle that underlies the junction of the telegraphic with the postal service.

The two services are in their nature identical. Telegraphic messages are a form of correspondence. They are letters flashed with the speed of lightning. If the Government may properly carry letters, it may with equal propriety convey telegraphic despatches. In both instances it acts as the great mail-carrier for the people.

But the Government conducts the Post Office business by more than a permissive right. The service it renders in this respect is one which nothing less than a governmental organization may be relied upon to perform. The postal system is in some particulars more perfect in England than here; but neither here nor there could it be conducted with a tithe of the certainty and efficiency, or at the same rate, by any other agency. Public opinion would revolt against a scheme for surrendering the work of the Postal Department to railroad or express companies, because the change would subject the service to the greed and caprice of corporations conducted solely with a view to their own profit. The performance of the service by the Government does not always imply a monopoly of that service. But the country would feel that its rights were better cared for and its interests more fully respected by the concentration of postal privileges in the hands of Government than by any guarantees which private corporations could afford.

Exactly the same considerations apply to the telegraph. We have no desire to undervalue the accommodation afforded by the companies whose wires cover the continent as with a net. Their enterprise has accomplished much. But it were folly to pretend that they have made the conveyance of messages as efficient as it can be made. Judging of it only by what we see here, it is a great convenience. But judged by the system which European governments have developed, it is in almost all respects unsatisfactory. Its rates are extravagant, and the facilities it affords are inconsiderable in comparison with those which might be afforded by postal management.

The leading recommendations of the postal telegraph are cheapness, uniformity of charges, and what may be termed the universality of its machinery. Every post office on the routes traversed by telegraphs is a station for the receipt, transmission, and distribution of messages. Telegraphic facilities on these routes are thus made co-extensive with those for the postal system. And the charge for the service performed is irrespective of distance. The same reasoning which justifies the conveyance of a letter regardless of distance, indicates the expediency of transmitting a telegraphic despatch wherever the arrangements of the Post Office extend at a uniform rate. The British government intends to charge a uniform rate of one shilling, and moreover to so extend the telegraph that it shall reach every money-order office in the kingdom. It is believed that in less than three years the rate may be reduced to sixpence. Were this country to adopt the same system, we might hope for a uniform charge of twenty-five cents, or even less.

Cheap telegraphs, like cheap letters, do not involve permanent loss to the Government. The penny postage system in England is a source of profit. And in Belgium and Switzerland, with low and uniform rates, the receipts of the telegraph have already more than covered the cost of construction and management. There seems no reason to doubt the realization of a similar result in England, or in this country, when public opinion shall have ripened for the change.

RECENT SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Senter Republicans of Tennessee are not so jolly as they had hoped to be. Their "Conservative" allies proved not only more ruinous but more exacting than they had anticipated. Though there was no outright bargain, it was clearly understood by those Republicans that enfranchisement was all that the "Conservatives" were to ask or claim at this election—that, this being secured, they would vote not only for Senter but for especial friends for the Legislature. At the last moment, however, "Conservative" candidates for the Legislature were nominated—or voted for without having been openly nominated—and most of them easily elected over the divided and conflicting Republicans. The Senter Republicans have therefore carried Senter; the "Conservatives" have clutched nearly everything else. And there is, naturally, some hard feeling on the subject.

Gen. Grant had 56,757 votes in the State last fall; and these would have been about equally divided on Governor; but the later developments of "Conservative" avidity probably changed some thousands of these from Senter to Stokes, who thus received some 30,000 to 40,000 votes. Senter's vote will probably reach 100,000, made up nearly as follows:—

Republicans	20,000
Seymour voters last year	25,000
Newly enfranchised	55,000

The "conservatives" have won a triumph too sweeping to be secure. Already, some of the old Rebel oracles begin to talk of "a white man's government," and an open alliance on that platform with the Northern Democracy. They will doubtless so manage as to unite and invigorate the Republicans at an early day; but this they think they can afford. By our estimate they are 80,000 strong; while the Republicans are but 60,000. The former are not likely to ignore this disparity.

"There you see the effect of Rebel enfranchisement!" says a Stokes man.

Certainly. It would doubtless have been wiser in the Republicans to enfranchise the Rebels by a generous act of amnesty than to let them enfranchise themselves, as, by Senter's help, they have just done. There is always a right way to do whatever needs doing; and taking another way, or letting it be taken, involves trouble.

But the champions of wholesale, indefinite proscription persistently shut their eyes to controlling facts. They talk as though a pyramid would stand on its apex forever; but it won't. Had Seymour been elected last fall, the conservatives would have enfranchised themselves by the shortest way, law or no law. There would probably have been collision and a season of anarchy—possibly of bloodshed—but they would have been voters in the end. They have now attained that end in a better way, though not the best. The last Legislature should have enfranchised at least the better half of them.

—Virginia seems quietly awaiting General Canby's official declaration of the result of her late struggle. If there are complaints that any have been proscribed, or ejected from their tenements, or turned off by their employers for voting as they chose last month, we do not hear them. But we do hear that General Canby persists in his purpose of exacting the iron-clad oath of every member of the new Legislature, and deeply regret it. We see no end to be achieved by it but that of converting the triumphant Walker party into an anti-administration party and embittering the political feuds of Virginia for years to come. If the effect be to deprive the majority of United States Senators and enable the minority to elect them, the wrong will be greater and the blunder more fatal. We must cherish the hope that General Canby will yet be induced "to accept the situation" as fully, if not so heartily, as the late Rebels appear to have done.

—Alabama has just witnessed a straightforward party contest; and there the Republicans have triumphed, choosing four of the six Representatives in Congress. One of the Democrats chosen is Peter M. Dox, well known in the politics of our State, first as a Whig, then as a "Silver Gray, lastly as a pro-slavery "Democrat." (N. B.—"Carpet-baggers" are not obnoxious at the South unless they are Republicans; then they are.) We trust that Colonel Dox may be able to take the iron-clad oath, as it don't require him to swear that he wished the Rebels defeated in the late unpleasantness.

—We hope soon to hear that the Republicans of the South have everywhere discarded the policy of proscribing or disfranchising the late Rebels. True, they may be beaten by the votes now nullified by this policy; but triumphs won by confining the suffrage practically to one party are fragile and illusory, as Andrew Johnson found when he made Tennessee vote for Lincoln and himself in '64—as Colonel Stokes has just discovered. The only safe and solid ground to stand on is that of all rights for all.

OUR PROTECTION-RUINED CHINA TRADE.

From the N. Y. World.

The organs of protection do not like the *World's* exposure of the ruin they have brought upon the manufacturing interests of the country by shutting American goods out of foreign markets and making exports unprofitable and impossible. They chafe most sorely under the exposure of the poverty of our fabric export trade with China, which we deluge with our gold and silver to pay for the teas and silks we consume, instead of paying, as we might but for the tariff, with the handiwork of American men and women.

We used to send cotton fabrics to China in our tea ships; why none now? The *Tribune* essays to answer by the statement that "our large export to China of drillings and other substantial cotton fabrics grew up and flourished under the stringent protection afforded to our cotton manufactures by the tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1842—* * * under duties more protective, all things considered, than those now in operation."

Mr. Greeley, like most protectionists, is as precisely wrong in his facts as in his reasoning. Duties are higher now than then, and his argument, if it could prove anything, should prove that our export trade to China ought to be immensely increased by the present tariff instead of ruined as it is.

The tariff of 1816 averaged 27 per cent.
The tariff of 1824 averaged 37 per cent.
The tariff of 1828 averaged 44 per cent.
The tariff of 1842 averaged 35 per cent.

But the average tariff for five years past has been 48 per cent.—the highest and most palmy tariff of all. Yet these are not the high and palmy days of our China trade.

Mr. Greeley alleges another bogus reason—the war for the Union, upon which "all our energies and means were concentrated." It is doubtless true that his loyal brethren, who denounced everybody but themselves as traitors, preferred selling shoddy to the Government at a swindling profit, and co-operating with men like Mr. Greeley's esteemed and respected Sickles to cheat the Government at both ends of every bargain, to selling goods to Chinamen full weight, measure, and quality for an honest price. Their shoddy loyalty paid better than legitimate trade; but Mr. Greeley ought to know that the China trade, if profitable, would still have been carried on, but the tariff, which he would verily increase to protect American tea-growing, soon made our export trade impossible.

One more bogus reason alleged is that our foreign commerce was given to the flames by Great Britain's Alabamas, Oretos, and Shenandoahs. That was certainly in part a valid reason for a time; it is not a valid reason, five years after the Rebel craisers have ceased to exist, why we are unable to manufacture and export to China 600,000 or 700,000 pieces of drill and a million pieces of other cotton fabrics. But the protective tariff has made an export trade impossible, and the *Tribune* has as little sense as ever it had of the crime of lashing popular passions into fury and provoking civil or foreign wars.

"But our loss is partly caused, also, by the continued inflation of the currency." One ounce of truth in a bushel of bubble. But who created, who inflated this irredeemable currency, and who now make specie payments as impossible as an export trade to China? You, the *Tribune*; you, the Republican party. With your high tariff men in combination to enrich the rings, you passed the legal-tender act—an act as lawless as your military commissions, and senseless as your management of the war. You defended it, and denounced the *World* as disloyal for denouncing it. The successive inflations which we have protested against you have paltered over or openly approved. Having absolute power, you created this wretched currency and inflated it from worse to worse, and are now confessedly responsible for all the ruin which it has contributed to wreak upon our export trade with China and the rest of the world.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST REPUBLICANISM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister, indoctrinated by the Bonaparte Legation at Washington; Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, waiting like Micawber for something to turn up; and Mr. Hamilton Fish, gravely pondering over this coalition of Serrano, Bonaparte, and Clarendon against American republicanism, whether the scene of it be laid in the United States, in Peru, in Cuba, or in Mexico—all these personages, taken together, now present a somewhat grotesque spectacle.

Considering the demoralized condition of Serrano's Government, and the waning prestige of Napoleon's empire, the desperate attempts of these rulers to wield or retain a power on the American continent which is slipping from their fingers in the Old World should produce in this country nothing but a feeling of contempt and derision, if it were not for the fact that the welfare of our sister republics is put in danger by these intriguers of La Granja and the Tuileries.

To what extent the agents of Bonaparte and Clarendon will be permitted to poke their noses into matters in which they are not authorized to intermeddle, remains to be seen. One thing, however, is certain: no European Government would for one moment tolerate the impertinent interference which the American Government countenances so foolishly on the part of representatives of Old World powers in the United States.

It must also be borne in mind that the Secretary of State has not far to go to find lawyers who, although they are not officially connected with the administration, are but too happy to give a lift to that Old World despotism which they would fain see established in this part of the globe. These lawyers, under the plausible cover of a distinguished professional reputation, impose upon the good nature and ductile spirit of Mr. Fish, and thus exert a kind of magnetic influence over his decisions, the painful effect of which has been apparent more than once.

Mr. Roberts, too, is unsparing in his efforts to bring professional influence to bear upon the American government; while the Bonapartist agents are only continuing the kind of work which Louis Napoleon initiated at the time of his invasion of the Mexican republic. By playing into the hands of Spain in regard to Peru and Cuba, Louis Napoleon is well aware that he strengthens the chains of slavery and checks the progress of republican principles. With so high an occasion for the exercise of his zeal, who can wonder at the activity of his agents, or at their sinister coalition with the emissaries of Serrano?

THE MEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE PASSING AWAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All men are mortal, and the men of the empire proclaimed in France on the 2d day of December, 1852, cannot escape the universal law. One after another of the leading confederates of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in establishing that empire on the ruins of the republic of 1848 have been successively passing away, until the Emperor, who is himself reported as sick by the cable telegram of Thursday, is left almost alone. Marshal de St. Arnaud, Marshal Pelissier (Duke de Malakoff), the Duke de Morny, the Comte de Walewski, Minister Fould, Secretary Mocquard, and a dozen other conspicuous imperialists have had to leave all their fresh-blown dignities and die. Marshal Niel, who has been as blind a devotee to Napoleonic ideas as any of his contemporaries, and whose superior military talents have shed more lustre on the reign of Napoleon III than it has derived from any other source, died on Saturday. It remains to be seen whether the successors of the original military and civil advisers and aids of the Emperor will co-operate with him in strengthening his dynasty by gradually fulfilling his promise and the desire of the French people and "crowning the edifice with liberty." The peace of Europe as well as the prosperity of France largely depend not only on the will of Napoleon, but on the character of the men whom he shall select to replace his confidants of 1852.

GENERAL GRANT'S AMBITION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, not long before he entered the White House, said he would rather be the Mayor of Galena—the town of his former residence—than be President, meaning, as we suppose, that his highest ambition was to be useful in a comparatively limited sphere. We give him due credit for that, believing he is patriotic and desirous of doing the best he can for the welfare of the people. This expression shows, too, that he had an humble opinion of himself. While we can admire his modesty, we think he underestimated his ability. As a military man he showed great capacity—showed, in fact, that his mind developed according to the exigencies of the service, and that it was equal to the most trying circumstances. If he would lift himself out of the mire of party politics and the trammels of the party politicians that surround him, he might become as distinguished in his present high office as he was in the war. Though he might not have desired the Presidency, and may not want to have it another term, his ambition to be useful may be gratified far more in his present position than if he were Mayor of Galena. Will the President, as he intended when he first entered upon his duties, emancipate himself from the schemes of party politicians and adapt his policy to the conservative sentiment of the country? The reign of radicalism was an abnormal condition of things. It cannot endure. If General Grant be wise he will see this, and pursue a course in consonance with public opinion and the interests of the country.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1043 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23§
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 1mw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 10 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON.
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. E. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bathhouses, and Captain W. Toll Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 26 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS (better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 5§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to
6 28 1m H. W. FAWCETT, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for board, etc. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 229 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
R. GRIFFITH, Cape May.
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 § No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Considerable excitement was created on Saturday night at Fifteenth and Race streets, owing to a report that a boy had been shot and fatally injured. It appears that Lieutenant Gerke, of the Sixteenth district, had received complaints on Arch, Twelfth, and Race streets, of the houses of ill-repute in some of the courts which intersect these squares. The Lieutenant has been busy in trying to abate the nuisance. On Saturday night he detailed Officers John Green, Thomas Duncan, and others to go out in citizen's dress and arrest the inmates of the houses referred to as they left the premises. By the time they arrived at Twelfth and Race streets they had arrested three of the persons belonging to the houses, and were on their way to the lock-up with them. At this point they were attacked by several young men. A crowd was soon gathered, and the officers were struck with stones by the assailing party. Officer Green then gave his prisoner in charge of Officer Duncan, and went back to the crowd, but was soon assailed by the party in a furious manner, when he rushed among them and made for one of the ringleaders, when he was knocked down. He then drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd. One of the balls struck a boy, aged fifteen years, named Thomas Lilly, passing into the forepart of the left thigh, and lodging back of the femoral bone. The injury is considered dangerous. Two of the persons said to have been implicated were arrested and held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Lilly was removed to his residence, Twelfth street, above Race.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, William Rowley was struck in the head with a porter bottle, at No. 411 Girard avenue. It is alleged that the blow was inflicted by William Hurley, the proprietor of the house. The affair grew out of an altercation about drinks. Rowley was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. He resides at No. 1920 Cambridge street. Hurley was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

—John Collins, aged eight years, residing at No. 1532 Spring Garden street, had his foot badly injured by a bar of iron falling upon them. Dennis Doody, aged ten years, residing in Fourth street, below Catharine, had his arm fractured by a fall. Both were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Coroner was notified on Saturday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a child fifteen months old, at the house of William Fitzpatrick, at the Falls of Schuylkill, that was drowned in a wash-tub.

—William Ames, colored, aged 15 years, a native of Maryland, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from a bad cut in the head, received during a quarrel with a white man, on Shippen street, above Eighth.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134½.

—Vice-President Colfax is at San Francisco.

—A bridge, with three men upon it, was swept away by the wind at Minneapolis on Saturday.

—Ex-Secretary Seward intends to visit Mexico City, and he is promised a grand reception there.

—Treasury Department clerks may now receive their pay monthly or semi-monthly, as they choose.

—An experimental two hundred and fifty coolies are to be imported into South Carolina to work on plantations.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is in Washington, endeavoring to secure the distribution of arms through the State.

—By the explosion on Saturday of the boilers of the steamboat Cumberland, near Shawneetown, Indiana, twenty lives were lost.

—Samuel C. Clemens ("Mark Twain") has purchased one-third interest in the Buffalo *Express*, and takes the editorial chair to-day.

—Commissioner Delano has determined to use all the means at his command to put an end to the illicit distillation of whisky in this city.

—On Saturday night an attempt was made to assassinate Thomas J. Brice, of Annapolis, Maryland, at his residence. The old gentleman has two severe wounds.

—The plate printers of New York and Washington and New York continue their strike, and Secretary Boutwell has promised to give their troubles his immediate attention.

—Wine-growers of California have asked the Union Pacific Railroad Company for lower freights, to enable them to ship their products overland, instead of by sea.

—By a writ of habeas corpus, "Reddy the Blacksmith," of New York notoriety, hoped to escape the necessity of returning from San Francisco. The writ failed, and Reddy returns with the New York officers.

—The friends of Republican Senators feel somewhat indignant that General Butler's constituents claim his election to the United States Senate on the ground that he is the only man capable of coping with Andrew Johnson, should he be returned from Tennessee.

—A base ball club from Savannah, Ga., on a visit to Charleston, S. C., on Friday night, were honored with a guard of police, armed with Winchester rifles and fixed bayonets, which attended them to their hotel. On a former visit these chivalrous young men kicked up a row, which bred a riot. Charleston is indignant at the attention paid them by the police.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, August 14.—Prince Arthur sailed from Liverpool to-day, on the City of Paris, for Halifax.

The time for the international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews has been definitely fixed for the afternoon of Friday, August 27.

The Times of to-day has an editorial on the subject of the cotton supply, wherein it says: "A curious aspect has just been given to the question of cotton supply. Just as the association for promoting this object is holding its usual meeting, merchants write us that Manchester alone is responsible for the scarcity it suffers. With all its wealth, enterprise and confidence, it has never invested a penny in a cotton-field, and the conclusion of the outside world obviously is that those who know most about cotton are convinced that cotton planting can never pay. Their caution acts on others, and cotton culture is discouraged. If the Manchester spinners would establish a cotton company, with large capital employed, in the heart of India, things would be different; but they stand aloof and refuse to risk their money in the adventure, and, when cotton comes to them, drive it down to the losing point.

"The association urges the establishment of vast cotton fields in Ethiopia, but the recommendation, though interesting to growers, has little effect to cause more cotton to be grown. Cobden and his friends maintained that it was not the duty of the manufacturer to concern himself with the growth, but merely to offer a sure and steady market for the product. If India undersold America by a farthing a pound, on equal quality, she would command the Lancashire market. The true policy of the manufacturer was to keep the market open, and give preference to the best comers. How these doctrines ended we need not say, but the singular complaint of our correspondent lends an illustration to the argument. He resents the practice of the manufacturer in driving down prices.

"Is it not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article? Does not his remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers? His figures state that the average of Indian cotton formerly bringing 4d. per pound now brings 10d., and it may be many years before it is lower than 7d. If this means that 7d. would remunerate the planter and satisfy Lancashire, the mighty question may be near its solution. Remembering that the cardinal question is price, cotton stuffs can be sold to the market of the world. The money to recompense the grower and spinner comes from the pocket of the wearer. It is useless to grow and spin if it cannot be sold in quantity and at a price to remunerate all concerned.

"Up to the time of the American war these conditions were fulfilled. The south produced, and Lancashire manufactured so cheaply that the article commanded the markets of the world. The price of Indian cotton is now two and a half times greater than formerly, which is enough to demolish the whole trade. No wonder that looms are idle. Cheap goods and dear cotton are incompatible, and until cheap goods are produced the trade cannot revive. If an average of 7d. pays the grower, there is no reason why the industry should not revive. Protective tariffs will not always prevail. If the price spoken of will satisfy the producers, there is nothing to prevent the speedy revival of production and consumption; but between spinner and grower there must necessarily exist the ordinary commercial antagonism. Cotton is now 10d. instead of 4d., because American competition is reduced, and the price can only be abated by a return to larger and more regular supplies. If India be our feeder, it can only be on terms of free and open trade. Cotton-growers must be prepared for a revival of American industry, and the competition of the whole world. In such a race India would have great advantages, which, if increased by the judicious action of this government, it is probable that Indian agriculture and British industry might be established on broad and permanent prosperity."

LONDON, August 14.—The Post has an editorial to-day on the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says: "We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in its present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue an attempt costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquillity, a considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success; and probably before that result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the government, and, notwithstanding the denial of rumored negotiations, we shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba has been effected."

LONDON, August 15.—The improvement of the Harvard crew since they first appeared on the Thames is generally admitted, but there is little betting so far.

PARIS, August 15.—Dispatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for risings in various parts of the country. A party of Carlists in Valencia was yesterday defeated by the regular troops and volunteers, and fifteen prisoners were taken. A fight also took place with a band of Carlists under Vilanova, and alcalde Rostal, administrator of the civil guard. At first the small party of volunteers barely held their ground, but the arrival of reinforcements enabled them to attack the rebels and put them to flight. The second alcalde in Valencia revolted yesterday, at the head of twenty-four men, and destroyed the telegraph wires running into the place. There are great fears of important Carlist movements on the frontiers. In the town of Paterna shouts were raised by the people of "Live the Republic—death to the monarchy!" The city of Madrid remains tranquil.

PARIS, August 15, evening.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon I, grants a full and complete amnesty to press and political offenders, persons convicted of evasion of taxes, deserters from the army and navy, and sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their ships.

The Emperor was not present at the celebration in the camp of Chalons to-day, being detained by an attack of rheumatism, and remains at St. Cloud. The Prince Imperial was sent to Chalons to represent the Emperor.

Paris is very gay to-night, the boulevards and streets being crowded. The theatres are thrown open to the people, and immense crowds are gathered to witness the illuminations and the magnificent display of fireworks provided by the government.

LISBON, August 14.—The regular mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro July 23. The war news is quite unimportant. The provisional government for Paraguay has been definitely organized at Asuncion. The Paraguayans have taken Priuslo, and captured a Brazilian ship at anchor there. General Lopez' army is securely intrenched, and he had a large force of reserves. The Brazilian province of Matto Grosso has been exempted from the import and export duties for two years.

HAVANA, August 14.—A plot has been disclosed in Matanzas to poison the bread intended for the garrison at that place. A negro made known the plot to the authorities, who had a party arrested, tried and sentenced.

A rumor is in circulation that Colonel Quiros had attacked the insurgents at Silo, and killed ninety of them. The Spanish loss was small. This report is probably confounded with the capture of General Jordan's convoy, as the localities of each of the engagements are contiguous.

HAVANA, August 15.—A difficulty having arisen with the telegraph censor as to the nature of the press reports to be sent from Havana by the cable, few news dispatches have recently been allowed to pass. The matter, however, was referred to the Captain General, who reiterated his previous declaration, that all news, whether favorable or not, should be permitted to pass over the wires, and the difficulty has now been satisfactorily arranged.

The Havana journals, in reviewing the military situation, say that the rebels under Jordan, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Baracoa, have been obliged to take refuge in the mountains, and that the districts of Manzanilla, Bayamo and Jiguani are completely under the control of the Spaniards, no organized rebel force appearing there. Small parties of volunteers are found quite sufficient to protect the estates in the Trinidad and Cienfuegos districts. The railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe is open, and the rebels under Quesada are moving toward Espiritu Santo.

LETTERS FROM Cuba give advices to August 5. General Jordan gives the following account of the action near Holguin: Valmaseda, being reinforced, determined to surprise the Cubans. His movements were promptly reported to Jordan, who prepared to meet him. A small force was sent out to reconnoitre, and if the enemy appeared, to lead them into an ambush which had been prepared, where Jordan, with 1000 men, awaited them. Valmaseda met the advanced party, and attacking them, they retreated to the main body, who received the Spanish force, more than double their number, with such earnestness that they were thrown into such disorder that it was found impossible to reorganize them. This success was followed up by a charge, which forced a disorderly retreat. Jordan's success was complete. The colored militia impressed into the service broke on the first attack, and nearly all deserted to Jordan's standard.

This fight, it is asserted, has destroyed the army of Valmaseda, and given the Cubans control of the entire Holguin district. The Spanish loss is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded, and over 700 captured, in desertions and prisoners. It is reported that the slaves throughout the island are exhibiting symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the Cespedes government. They are joining the Cubans by hundreds and thousands, determined to secure the advantages of the decree of liberation issued by Quesada at the commencement of the struggle.

These men, it is said, make good and efficient soldiers. Quesada, in the Puerto Principe district, is nearly ready, these letters say, for an attack on Nuevitas, with a force sufficient to secure success. Lesca has been restored to the command there, and the dissensions between the regulars and volunteers have increased to such an extent as to render his force almost entirely unreliable. Unless Lesca is reinforced it is not believed he will risk a contest. Vessels sufficient to remove his troops are concentrating in front of the city.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.

A Codfish Factory Destroyed—Loss $80,000.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the building of the Philadelphia and Boston Dessicated Codfish Company, located on Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The building was 137 feet deep by 37 feet in width, and was five and a half stories in height. This establishment made a narrow escape from destruction at the time of the great fire at Gerker's mills some time since. It was badly scorched at the time, and had just been repaired and painted at the time of the fire.

The alarm was given by the watchman of the adjoining building, and the firemen were promptly in attendance, and had it not been for the proximity of the Cohocksink creek, from which some of the steamers drew water, the building adjoining the one destroyed would probably have met the same fate.

The fire began in the boiler-room, but the precise origin is not known. The Dessicated Codfish Company occupied the ground floor, the second floor was occupied by Norman M. Kerr, a paper-box manufacturer, and the other stories were rented by Baum & Conway, manufacturers of steel umbrella frames.

Mr. Kerr's loss is estimated at about $5000. Baum, Conway & Co. lose about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The title to the real estate is held by Mr. Joshua Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Ford, turners in ivory, bone and wood.

The building was valued at $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $8500. The boiler and engines were valued at about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of only $1500. The following is a list of the insurances:—

Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company on machinery and stock:—	
Maryland, Baltimore	$3,000
Providence, Washington, R. I.	3,000
Buffalo Fire and Marine	3,000
Western, Buffalo	3,000
Home, New Haven	3,000
Buffalo City	1,500
Glenn's Falls, N. Y.	1,500
United States	2,000
	$20,000
Philadelphia and East India Cocoanut Company on machinery:—	
Atlantic Fire and Marine, of Boston	$2,500
Baum, Conway & Co., on stock:—	
Queen, London	$2,500
Republic, Chicago	2,500
Metropolitan, New York	2,500
Merchants', Providence	2,500
	$10,000
Norman M. Kerr, on stock:—	
Mercantile, New York	$1,500
Independent	1,000
Hope, New York	1,000
	$3,500
Joseph Harvey, on building:—	
Spring Garden, Phœnix, and other Philadelphia companies	$11,000

Income and License Taxes.

The following is a comparative list of the income and license taxes of 1868 and 1869. The latter show a large increase over 1868:—

ANNUAL LIST, 1869.

Division.	Income Tax.	Spec. License Tax.
First	$9,221·75	$10,725·00
Second	14,281·95	8,695·00
Third	7,288·50	19,905·00
Fourth	19,020·60	17,385·00
Fifth	19,912·65	40,865·00
Sixth	10,591·15	12,405·00
Seventh	321·75	18,360·00
Eighth	316·25	16,010·00
Ninth	3,067·80	19,772·00
Tenth	9,963·80	22,228·00
Eleventh	5,320·30	33,260·00
Twelfth	24,088·16	6,355·00
Thirteenth	4,687·45	10,945·00
Fourteenth	5,963·20	14,035·00
	$134,015·59	$250,945·00
	250,945·00	
Total	$384,960·59	
Increase over 1868		$28,891·71

ANNUAL LIST, 1868.

Division.	Special Tax.	Income Tax.
First	$4,550·00	$86,073·00
Second	4,900·00	3,415·30
Third	4,355·00	9,406·00
Fourth	3,085·00	5,825·40
Fifth	9,595·00	4,255·70
Sixth	16,750·00	2,688·35
Seventh	15,185·80	17,248·60
Eighth	14,275·00	7,966·90
Ninth	12,924·00	10,543·78
Tenth	30,375·00	7,410·60
Eleventh	29,700·00	1,139·55
Twelfth	11,610·00	1,918·75
Thirteenth	10,020·00	3,569·75
Fourteenth	6,140·00	23,662·00
Fifteenth	11,075·00	9,275·77
Sixteenth	12,955·00	6,745·00
Seventeenth	20,460·00	7,163·73
	$224,714·00	$131,354·88
	131,354·88	
Total	$356,068·88	

THE SOUTH.

Views of the President's Policy—A Savage Letter from Judge Dent to the President.

The following is an extract of a letter written on Saturday by Judge Dent, of Mississippi, in reply to one received by President Grant the early part of the present month. President Grant, in the letter referred to, gave his reasons for casting the weight of his influence in favor of the Radical party in Mississippi, and it is to that part that Judge Dent replies thus:—

Is it reasonable to suppose that a people having the free choice of their representatives would elect for their rulers a class of politicians whose aggressive and hostile conduct hitherto has rendered them peculiarly obnoxious and unarrecable? This is the charge made by the people of Mississippi against the radicals, or "bitter-enders" as they are called. The charge is not made because they fought against the south and secession, for many of that class fought on the side of the South. It is not made because they are of Northern birth and education, for many men of Northern birth and education and of the Northern army are with us in antagonism to this obnoxious party. It is not because they are Republicans, for their antagonists were among the first in the South to organize on the Republican platform and to advocate the civil and political equality of all men; were sent as delegates to Chicago, and for their consistency and constancy were rewarded by you with offices of trust and honor. But this charge is made, as I have said before, because the proscriptive antecedents and aggressive policy of these politicians toward the people of Mississippi have made them the objects of peculiar abhorrence.

That policy consists not only in the continual advocacy of proscription, but in preaching to the freedmen, in a time of profound and peace, such revolutionary doctrines as excite and direct against the whitemen of the South and their families a most dangerous animosity, such animosity, indeed, as, with a continuation of the same fuel, would inevitably lead to a black man's party and a war of races. Neither are such doctrines preached with an honest desire to ameliorate the condition of the freemen or promote the ends of peace or strengthen the Republican party in the South, but solely to alienate from the planter the time-honored confidence and affection of this race in order that the new political element under the banner of Republicanism might be entirely controlled and subordinated to their own purposes of power and aggrandizement. And to this class of men, whom you foiled in their attempt to force upon the people of Mississippi the odious Constitution rejected at the ballot-box, you now give the hand of friendship and support, and spurn from you that other class, who, in accepting the invitation of the Republican party in good faith, came in mass in Virginia and Tennessee, as they will come in Mississippi and Texas, to stand upon its platform and advocate its principles. LEWIS DENT.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Mississippian Shot Down Without Warning.

From the Memphis Avalanche of August 11.

The citizens of Oakland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, were greatly shocked, startled, and thrown into profound gloom, on Monday evening last, by the murder of a young gentleman long a resident in their midst, and universally held in high esteem, by another citizen of the place. The murdered man was Mr. Derrick Barnes, son of Mr. S. C. Barnes, who resides near the town. He was aged about twenty-six years, and a lawyer by profession. The murder was committed by Dr. Lott, a practicing physician of the town.

The cause which led to this startling tragedy is involved in deep mystery. No one was aware of hostile or unfriendly feeling existing between Dr. Lott and his victim, but, on the contrary, they were regarded as friends. Young Barnes for some time had been sharing his office with Dr. Lott, and on the evening in question, at about the hour of six o'clock, Dr. Lott was sitting at the post office, near the murdered man's office, jocosely conversing with several others, when he abruptly left them and entered the office. In a few minutes afterwards those with whom he had just parted were surprised to hear loud and angry words on the part of Dr. Lott. One of the number hastened to the door, and as he approached saw Dr. Lott standing in front of young Barnes, who was seated, with a book in his hand—and heard him exclaim:—"You must either take it back or explain, or your life is mine," at the same time presenting a revolver, ready cocked. Barnes replied:—"Well, give me a chance to explain it," or words to that effect. The reply was instantly followed by a shot by Dr. Lott, which took effect in Barnes' body, and he fell from his chair as though mortally wounded. The murderer continued to fire rapidly, four chambers of the pistol exploding, and the ball from each entering the murdered man's body. The remaining two chambers failed to go off, from the caps snapping.

Having exhausted his weapon, Lott hastened from the office, mounted his horse, standing near, and, with the murderous weapon still in his hand, escaped, those who witnessed the bloody deed being so shocked and startled as to have made no effort at his capture. Up to last evening he was still at large. The father of his victim has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension, and officers and others commenced a pursuit of him yesterday morning.

Barnes lived but a short time after the shooting, being unconscious when taken up, and past all mortal aid. He was unmarried. He served faithfully as a sergeant in the 15th Mississippi Regiment during a part of the late war, and subsequently as a member of Captain Rezius' Arkansas scouts. His murder has produced intense indignation and horror among those who knew him, and vigorous efforts will be made to bring his murderer to justice.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 11	MOON SETS	9 12
SUN SETS	6 37	HIGH WATER	8 47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July	29
Atalanta	London	New York	July	31
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug.	3
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	4
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	4
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	7
New York	Havre	New York	Aug.	7
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Aug.	7

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	18
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	18
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 19
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hornet, Ealing, Queenstown via Halifax, Captain.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, jr.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Iviglut, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Hattie Ellen, Port Spain (not as before) do.

Schr Merchant, Phillips, Washington, D. C., J. W. Bacon.

Schr Isabella Crager, Baltimore, do.

Schr M. R. Hickman, White, Norfolk, Va., do.

Schr Pervade, Erin, Baltimore, do.

Schr Problem, Carnsell, Richmond, Va., do.

Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbun, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.

Schr C. C. Clark, Harvey, Baltimore, Captain.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, 14 days from Laguayra, with coffee to John Ballett & Co. 11th inst., off Chincoteague, spoke barque Isaac Rich, Achorn, from Iquique for Philadelphia.

Brig Martha A. Berry, Chase, from Matanzas July 3, via Quarantine, with molasses to Jarden & Bro.

Brig Cascatelle, Carlisle, 3 days from New York.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. S. Thorncroft, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Maggie, Davis, 64 days from Terra Nova, Sicily, with brimestone to order.

Brig Linda Wyman, Gamage, 18 days from Faxa, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Sailed in company with barque Eva, four's port north of Hatteras. Lost Zaza July 26, brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, loading for Delaware Breakwater, and barque Merrimac, Nichols, waiting cargo.

Brig Hetty G. Lewellin, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Nile, Collins, 1 day from Lewisie, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 16.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

W. M. Carter, with lumber to Trucks & Parker.
Evening Star, with lumber to J. H. Landis.
Royal Arch, with flint, for Trenton.
Chattie and Bertha, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Minnie, with pig iron to S. M. Buckley.
Emma Kate, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Emma and Annie, with coal, for St. George's.
Shaw & Merrill, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 16.—Nine barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

Wm. T. Hamilton; E. Hooper; Arabian; Thos. Lynch; Robert Adams; Great Eastern; and Young James, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana P. M. 11th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 13th inst.

Barque Meridian, Lenz, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 40, long. 5 W., no date.

Barque Woodland, Lunt, hence for Cork, was spoken 12th inst., off Cape May.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, from Cow Bay for New York, was spoken 8th inst., off George's Banks.

Brigs Isola, Cables, and J. Davis, Stowers, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 11th inst.

Brig Tangier, Rose, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.

Brig Monica, Cobb, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th inst.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, Crowell, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Schr George and Albert, McDonald, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 12th inst.

Schr Vermilion, Lockwood, hence, at Providence 13th instant.

Schr Philanthropist, Warren, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 13th inst.

Schr Annie M. Edwards, Henson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.

Schr Pickup, Bowen, sailed from Washington, D. C., 14th inst. for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr H. G. Early, McCalister, at Norfolk 12th inst. from City Point for Philadelphia.

Schr Pawnee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 13th inst.

Schrs C. P. Stickney, Stubbs; Abbie Dunn, Fountain; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; James Alderdice, Willetts; David Faust, Wood; War Eagle, Crowell; Sophia Wilson, Walls; and J. W. Vanneman, Vanneman, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schrs R. S. Miller, Corson; J. S. Hewitt, Foster; and George Kilborn, Stanley, hence for Boston; Baltimore, Dix, hence for Salem; and Free Wind, Frisbee, hence for Rockport, Mass., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.

Schr Active, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole P. M. 12th inst.

Schrs Lyndon, Raubach, hence, for Eastport; Nellie Starr, Poland, do. for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th inst.

Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Newburyport, 12th inst.

Schr A. Young, Young, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Harding's Ledge Bell Boat will be taken from her station for a few days on or about the 14th inst., for necessary repairs. Her place will be supplied by a 2d class Nun Buoy, painted black.

Boston, August 13, 1869.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING (Monday), August 16, a NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA, in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled DUTY, [8 12 3t

with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright; appointments by Edward Wood; music selected and arranged by Simon Hassler.

Silas Englehart.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Ruby Dayrell (first appearance).....Lewis Morrison
Trafalgar Joe.....W. H. Bailey
Augustus Brown.....W. A. Chapman
Jonathan Scarley.....W. L. Street
Hetty Arnold.....
Mrs. Englehart.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Keziah.....Mrs. W. A. Chapman
.....Mr. Owen Fawcett

ARCH STREET THEATRE. BRILLIANT OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY. Positively the last week, commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 16, and continuing every night during the week. Unlimited success of the famous DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, introducing more sensation new novelties to the patrons and lovers of refined Minstrelsy.

First Time—"Twice Married."
First Time—"The Rival Lovers."
Second Time—"Belle Helene," Thursday.
First Time—"Growle's Domestic Trouble."
Second Time—"Great Peace Jubilee," Friday.
First Time—New Witticisms, New Ballads, Songs, Choruses, Dances, Overtures, &c. etc. [8 16 6

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street, THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 113tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

Match $1000. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5; good day and track.

W. H. DOBLE names REGULATOR and Running Mate.

JOHN LEVITT names IRONSIDES and Running Mate.

Admission, $1. 8 12 4t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6 30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes 6 18 3m*

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PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The people of Great Britain are again agitated over the question of cotton supply. They have tried many experiments in different portions of the world only to discover that their best resource is in America, and that when our planters fail to glut the market, all the products of India, Egypt, and Brazil exercise no serious influence in cheapening our great Southern staple. The manufacturers of Manchester are soundly berated by correspondents of the London *Times* for their refusal to embark extensively in cotton-planting schemes, but the writers who make these complaints only display their ignorance of true business principles. The woollen manufacturers might as well busy themselves with sheep-raising projects, and squander their capital in wild schemes for increasing the product of wool in the pastoral regions of the world. Of all divisions of labor, none is so marked as that which exists between the producers of the raw material which enters into the textile fabrics, and the men who, by the aid of complicated machinery and factory operatives, convert it into shirts and sheetings or cloths and cassimeres. The combination of agriculture and domestic manufactures, on a small scale, is entirely practicable, and it was in former times exemplified in hundreds of thousands of homesteads in this country, but it involves a ceaseless round of drudgery and a waste of productive power. It would be even wiser for the grower of cotton to attempt to manufacture it than for the manufacturer to attempt to cultivate the raw material. Few men have the requisite capital, time, or talent for prosecuting both pursuits simultaneously; and if they are not singularly fortunate in the selection of their assistants, they will be more apt to lose money than to gain wealth by dabbling in large plantations in one direction and managing large factories in another. The Manchester men know all this far better than the critics who have undertaken to instruct them, and they know, too, that America must continue to rule the cotton markets of the world, and that any other region can, at the best, only gain transient prosperity.

The British Government by its policy in India and elsewhere has done and is doing everything in its power to diminish British dependence upon American supplies. But the natural advantages possessed on our Southern soil, combined with the superior knowledge and energy of the American people, place our cotton-growing interests beyond competition, and compel the Manchester men to make their purchases from us, not from any feelings of good-will, but because they cannot be as well served by the producers of any other region. The new cotton crop promises to be an unusually large and fine one. This fact will help to confirm the resolution complained of in the *Times*, and after Southern labor is thoroughly reorganized, no fears need be entertained of the continued supremacy of American cotton.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The scarcity of water from which the citizens of Philadelphia are now suffering must strike any visitor as an absurdity that could only result from extreme bad management. With two large rivers at our doors, it is certainly a remarkable occurrence that even in time of the severest drought there should be any deficiency in the water supply, or any fear of inconvenience or suffering. The water at the Fairmount works, however, is very nearly exhausted, and unless there is a heavy fall of rain within a day or two, our citizens will probably be reduced to the last extremity. Among a people who have been accustomed to the lavish use of water, this will be a misfortune the extent of which can scarcely be estimated. That nothing but an actual stoppage of the water supply will make the average Philadelphian understand the exigencies of the situation is sufficiently proved by the fact that, in spite of the official request of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works for an economical use of the water, and the explanations of the scarcity that have been made by the newspapers, on Saturday and Sunday pavements were scrubbed as usual in all parts of the city, and it is doubtful whether one-half of our population made any effort to save a gallon of the precious fluid. In such a case as this, it certainly seems that the Mayor ought to have authority to do something more than make a request; but, after all, the citizens are not the ones who are in blame. The benefits of a plentiful water supply for all purposes cannot be overestimated. The health of the city largely depends upon it, and the washing of pavements, sprinkling of the streets, and the constant running of water in the gutters, all are sanitary auxiliaries of the first importance.

It is an absurdity to say that there is not enough water in the Schulkill to supply the city at all times, and a water famine can only come from bad management and an insufficiency in the means used for filling the reservoirs. At the Fairmount works forty gallons or more are required to pump one gallon into the reservoir, and the inadequacy of the present water power machinery has long been apparent, without any proper effort being made to remedy the difficulty; and it seems as if some calamity like that which is threatened is needed to awaken our authorities to a proper sense of their duties in the premises. The water loan bill, which was under discussion in Council, was practically killed by the action of the Democratic members, who absented themselves so that a quorum could not be obtained; but even if the bill had been passed, it would scarcely have availed to remedy the present evil. What is wanted is a complete reconstruction of the Fairmount works; a total abolition of the old water-wheels and the substitution of properly constructed steam-pumps. In no other way can a water supply be secured in the future, and it is certainly to be hoped that the suffering and loss of property that has already been occasioned by the drought will impress the fact that a change is needed upon the minds of those who are entrusted with the power and responsibility of acting in the matter.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has a right under its charter to all the water in the river except that which flows over the dam, and we are now in reality at the mercy of this corporation. It has consented to open its dams, and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works estimates that about two days' supply can be furnished in this manner, and when that is exhausted there is nothing we can do but to look to Providence. This brings the matter to a direct issue, and it shows conclusively that there is incompetence and bad management somewhere, and that a reform is imperatively needed. In the meantime it is gratifying to notice that the heavens give indications of rain. None of any moment, however, has as yet fallen, and we can only wait in hopeful expectancy that a relief will be afforded before the reservoirs run entirely dry.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY.

The light of the Democracy in these latter days is very generally hidden under the bushel of defeat, and the unterrified masses can frequently obtain a glance at the flickering party taper only by having resort to the most desperate measures. But in the great State of Delaware the pillory and the whipping-post are still the standard deities, and a young man who is about to take unto himself a wife must first give security that the future companion of his bosom shall not become a burden on the community. Such a mediæval code, as a matter of course, betokens a general acceptance of undiluted Democratic doctrine, a general reliance upon the Democratic candle for political light. The thriving town of Wilmington, however, has been brought into ready communication with the nineteenth century by the railroad and the telegraph, and, equally as a matter of course, has for some years past been under the control of the Republicans. It is the solitary oasis in the great Delaware desert, a small patch of green whereon the traveller may stand while he contemplates the abomination of desolation round about.

The antediluvians who control the rest of the State have recently determined upon bringing Wilmington under their sway, in order that the State may present an unbroken front against the further encroachments of the civilization of the age. They have gone about this task in the old-fashioned Democratic way. As a clear majority of the voters under the laws which govern the rest of the State, and which formerly governed Wilmington, were thorough-going Republicans, the franchise must necessarily be extended, to bring about a change. The device of enfranchising the blacks, and then trusting to their well-known affection for their "old masters" to secure their adoption of the Democratic faith, seems not to have entered their heads. Instead of doing this, the last Legislature, one house of which was unanimously Democratic, and the other almost so, passed a law throwing open the polls to all white men who have paid their county tax, whether they have paid their city and school tax or not. This will suffice to swell the Democratic ranks by several hundreds, for the Delaware Democracy, like the Democracy in general, are averse to the payment of taxes, and hold in special abhorrence taxes which are appropriated to school purposes. Yet this might not accomplish the object, and so the city was divided into nine wards, instead of six as formerly, the new divisions being so gerrymandered as to give the Democracy the best possible show for carrying a majority of them, even in defiance of the voice of the majority in the city at large. And to make assurance doubly sure, nine Democrats were designated by name to conduct the elections in all the wards, in connection with assistants of their own appointment.

Thus the situation stands in Wilmington. The Democrats have already made their nominations, and are preparing to put the new law and its machinery into such efficient operation that a victory will be assured them. The Republicans will place their ticket in the field next Saturday, and will then go about the uphill work of maintaining their position under the old state of affairs. The result of the contest is a matter of grave doubt.

Mexico still labors under the chronic affliction of anarchy. A correspondent writes that, despite the rigorous policy of Juarez, the disruption of the unfortunate Republic is considered by many as being imminent. General Bustamente, at the head of a considerable revolutionary force, threatens to sever the ties which bind the States of Queretaro and San Luis Potosi to the Federal Union; Sonora and Sinaloa are regarded as lost; and in Yucatan, Chiapas, and Jalisco the Indians present a formidable insurrectionary front, while in Durango and Guerrero the Federal troops have also encountered the aborigines in several severe engagements. Although the United States is much better off without Mexico, we fear that annexation will prove the only remedy for the ills to which our sister republic is heir.

Although St. Louis is so anxious to possess the national capitol, and offers five hundred acres of good truck land whereon to erect the necessary buildings, there live in St. Louis "intelligent" people who say "it is a serious question with them whether the capital would not kill St. Louis if it were to come." As it would be a great pity to kill off such a promising young city, it is to be hoped that the capital will keep away from St. Louis.

Cuban Finances are in a delightful state of desperation. De Rodas himself estimates the actual expenses of the current year at $55,500,000, while he puts down the revenue at $39,000,000. This leaves a deficit of about $16,500,000, which is reduced by $5,000,000 by an unexpended bank note issue. A further issue of $6,000,000 is contemplated, when there will still remain $5,500,000 to be made up by hook or crook, but by what particular hook or crook does not yet appear. When the new $6,000,000 issue is received from the *Banco Espanol*, the Spanish authorities will owe the bank about $22,000,000, while the circulation of the latter will amount to $30,000,000, with not more than $7,000,000 in specie and other assets to meet it. It would be difficult to determine which is in the worse financial condition, the *Banco Espanol* or the Government.

The readiness of the British journals to advocate the purchase of Cuba by the United States is a surprising and somewhat suspicious circumstance. There is some sort of a cat at the bottom of this meal tub. It may be that British holders of Spanish bonds see but little hope of gaining the principal or interest of their securities from any other source than an appropriation by this country; or our amiable British cousins may have concluded, since we have survived their most desperate efforts to ruin the Republic, that their true policy towards us is expressed in the maxim: "If you give him rope enough he will hang himself." They may think that an increase of our debt, created by a purchase of additional territory, and increased responsibilities and difficulties arising from the attempt to govern Cuba in her present anomalous position, will do us more harm than any external opposition.

A hard-pushed newspaper correspondent has had an interview with George Francis Train, the result of which was that George Francis regards the American people as the most cowardly on the face of the earth, and is assured that they will elect him President of the United States in 1872. If George Francis is anything of a prophet, he might have added that the American people are also the most idiotic on the face of the earth. His election to the Presidency could be reasonably anticipated on no other hypothesis.

Grace Greenwood has unearthed a venerable gentleman in this city who could not answer from personal knowledge the momentous question. "Did Washington ever swear?" but who, from what he had heard his father and sundry old soldiers say, thought that "the Father of his Country" was in the habit of "blazing away considerably in times of great excitement." The moral of the famous hatchet story, however, still remains undisturbed.

OBITUARY.

Marshal Neil.

Adolph Neil, Marshal of France and Minister of War, died on Saturday. He was born at Muret, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, on the 4th of October, 1802, was admitted to the Polytechnique in 1821 and entered the Ecole d'Application of Metz in 1823. He obtained his commission as lieutenant of engineers in 1827, and became a captain in the corps in 1831. In the year 1832 he sailed for Algeria, where he served actively and with distinction, being specially congratulated by the then Minister of War for his conduct at the capture of Constantine. He was also rewarded by promotion to command as *chef de bataillon*. The young officer rose rapidly, being lieutenant-colonel in 1842, colonel in 1846, and chief of the staff engineers attached to the expedition to Rome in 1849. Here he attracted notice from the Pope, and being honored by Napoleon with the commission of general of brigade, was despatched in the duty of carrying the keys of the city to his Holiness at Gaeta. Returning to France, he was placed in direction of the Department of Engineers, under the Minister of War, and here earned the rank of general of division, to which he was promoted April 30, 1853. In 1854 he marched with an expeditionary corps to the Baltic, taking command of the engineers at the siege of Bomarsund. He was appointed an aid-de-camp to Napoleon on his return. In January, 1855, General Neil went to the Crimea, charged to investigate the condition of the imperial army and report on the progress of the siege. In this he decided that a complete investment of Sebastopol was necessary, and that its vulnerable point was the Malakoff. He was right, and proved it. A few days after the fall of the Russian stronghold he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was created a Senator of France, June 7, 1857. In 1858 he went to Italy to demand from Victor Emanuel the hand of the Princess Clotilde in marriage for Prince Napoleon. During the war in Italy, in 1859, he commanded the Fourth corps of the Army of the Alps, and was particularly distinguished at Solferino. After the peace he was created a Marshal of France. He was an eminent debater in the Senate. Marshal Neil wrote a history of the siege of Sebastopol.

In 1867 he was appointed Minister of War, to which position he was reconfirmed just previous to his death. His administration of his office was characterized by his usual vigor and energy, and at the time of the contest between Austria and Prussia he set to work to raise the standard of efficiency in the French army, and in a very short time he made it superior to that of any force in Europe. He was a devoted adherent of the Emperor, and one of the men upon whom Napoleon most implicitly relied to sustain him in case of difficulty. He was bitterly hostile to Prussian ascendancy in Europe, and was anxious to bring about a contest for the superiority between that country and France. He however acquiesced in the Emperor's decision against a war, and devoted himself to the task of keeping the French army up to the highest state of efficiency.

He was considered as one of the most able officers in the service of the Emperor, and he is almost the last of those who assisted Napoleon III to overthrow the republic and re-establish the empire. For some time past he was seriously ill, and his death was hourly expected. The same cable despatch that announces his decease states that the Emperor was so much affected by the event that he was obliged to hastily leave the Chalons camp while the military *fetes* were in progress. Like Marshal McMahon, Marshal Neil was of Irish extraction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 45

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made in all parts of New Jersey. 6 12 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, Camden, N. J., August 11, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date, at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on MONDAY, August 16, 1869. The Stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from the date hereof until the 17th instant.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
8 13 3t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE DELINQUENT MILITIA TAX.
Philadelphia, August 14, 1869.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia that he is now prepared to receive the above tax at his office, N. W. corner Seventh and Arch streets, second story. Office hours from 9 till 3.
G. HARWOOD, Jr.,
8 14 6t Collector.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house furnishing stores. 8 7

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds, are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 6mwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

DE BARY & KLINC,
No. 52 BROAD St. and No. 50 NEW,
Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,
Manufactured at the
Key West Branch
Of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana. 8 13 6t

THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.
California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.
California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.
California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,
AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Though Times be Dull,
And Trade be Slack,
You must have Clothes
Upon your Back!
ONLY THINK OF IT!!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
HAVE MARKED DOWN, DOWN, DOWN, THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT IN THE
GREAT BROWN HALL!!!!
Think of it! Think of it!! Think of it!!! There is positively no manner of excuse for going shabby now, for you can get Clothes for ALMOST NOTHING at the GREAT BROWN HALL.
All ye!! All ye!!! All ye!!! Who are going out of town!!! Stop! Stop! Stop before you go, and take with you SOME OF THE CHEAPEST CLOTHES YOU EVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE!!!! THE CLOTHES OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL.
EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN of the great public has an individual interest in calling at
THE GREAT BROWN HALL,
And inspecting the FINE RAIMENT now offered AT SHOCKING REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Needn't buy unless you want to,
But you will want to
When you see the mighty array of
SPLENDID CLOTHES
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,
with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.
Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf,
On THURSDAY, August 19, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets.....$3 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 5 00
Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 16 3t*

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION
TO CAPE MAY.
Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.
MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.
For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.
8 6 22t J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS FOR SALE—A choice, valuable collection, to be sold on account of removing to the city. Apply to C. J. MILNE,
14* No. 118 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat supervisi of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 22tuthstf

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL,"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS. Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stores, Hatter, Stork, Conrad, Boyer, Berger, Wylie, Steel, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Hartley, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS. James F. Caldwell, James L. Clagborn, C. Stuart T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boston, C. F. Norton, L. B. Hoapt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dyer, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 25 mwf3m

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $350 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 6.
Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 439 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESTNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thoroughness of English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1412 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLISLE, PA.
The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2.
7 31 s 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACH, Agent.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Stagnation of Business—Interesting Gossip—How a Piece of News was Hunted Down—Talk About the Removal of the Capital—The President's Jonah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1869.

DULLNESS AT THE CAPITAL.

Nothing could be more stupid and uninteresting than Washington in these piping times of peace. That part of the population which makes the place something more than a village is away, and nothing remain but the unfortnate government clerks and the irrepressible negro. Except at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the employes of the departments are on their way to their lodgings and "hash houses," the broad avenues are deserted, and only now and then you meet a pedestrian like a lonely traveller on a country road. The hotels are in mourning, with no prospect of being comforted until Congress meets. At the Metropolitan and the Ebbitt the arrivals average half-a-dozen a day; while at the second-class houses, like Willard's and the National, the total number of guests could be counted on your fingers. Everybody is complaining. The shopkeepers declare they will be ruined, and I should not be surprised if next winter they ask Congress for an appropriation to indemnify them. The lodging-house keepers (everybody, it appears to me, is a lodging-house keeper here) have their tenements plastered all over with "Rooms to let." And yet if you venture to inquire the price, they will ask you as much as if there was but one room to be had in the city, and a hundred people were after it. Even the proprietors of the rum-mills will inform you with a sigh that "business is dull," and then brightening up, add, "but it will be better when Congress meets." As for the gambling-houses, they have closed; out of town for the summer, nothing to do, will reopen with "the session." It is curious how everything here depends upon the Government, and more especially that branch of it known as Congress. The present stagnation in everything is calculated to give the Washingtonians a foretaste of what would follow should

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL,

which is now being agitated, become a reality. There is no city in the United States, large or small, so utterly dependent upon "Government pap" as Washington. The absence of Congress for six or eight months, and of the President and heads of departments for a few weeks, nearly bankrupts every interest in the city, and reduces the place to the verge of destruction. It is easy to imagine what would become of it if the public buildings were moved, and both President and Congress should take their departure forever. Since the agitation for removing the capital to St. Louis or some other Western city has assumed a serious aspect, the capitalists and business men have become considerably alarmed. They have seen enough of the Western men in Congress for the last nine years to know that when they undertake a thing they usually put it through. When it is known that there is not a capitalist, a property-holder, or a business man here who has not made his money, either directly or indirectly, out of the Government, it is not surprising that they should be reluctant to part with the hen that lays golden eggs so valuable and so numerous. For years past, whenever the removal of the capital was mooted, in or out of Congress, the Washingtonians have solaced themselves with the reflection that the Government had spent too much money here to pull up stakes and go away. The lavish offers of land and money made by the Western men as a premium for the removal of the capital, and the fact that after all the government property here is only valued at something like forty million dollars, has opened the eyes of the Washingtonians to the probabilities of disaster ahead. It is hard to stir them into action, for they partake very much of the slow, unenterprising character of the people of Maryland and Virginia. Nothing, however, arouses a man's energies, if he have any, like a threatened demonstration on his pocket. I hear that a proposition has been made to raise a purse, say of $100,000, to be used in defeating the schemes for the removal of the capital. But I doubt very much if it will come to anything.

HOW A PIECE OF NEWS WAS HUNTED DOWN.

Of the thousands of people all over the country who read the report of the conversation between the President and General Tarbell, of Mississippi, in the Associated Press despatches of last Thursday morning, scarcely one ever stopped to think how it came there. These are extremely dull times with newspaper correspondents, as well as with everybody else at Washington. Everything that looks like news is seized upon with an eagerness which betokens short rations in that line. The report of the conversation between the President and Tarbell was gotten up in a quiet way, but those who came in possession of it were so elated at the prospect of making "a beat" in these dull days that they could not keep their secret. Tarbell's original intention was to give it to the Associated Press, so that it might have the widest circulation "for the benefit of the party," as he said. Before it had been revised by the President, however, Tarbell departed for Philadelphia, and left the matter in the hands of one Captain Barr. Now Barr is a violent radical, and believes in the New York *Tribune* as devoutly as a Presbyterian does in the "Catechisms larger and shorter." I do not know what his ideas of the circulation of the *Tribune* are, but he evidently thought that to give the conversation to the *Tribune* correspondent, and have it published exclusively in that paper, would be equal to running it through the "gates and alleys" of the Associated Press. At all events, he gave it to the *Tribune*, but not before he had intimated to the agent of the Associated Press that such a document was in existence, and that he would give them a synopsis to send South. The history of human affairs demonstrates very clearly that a secret can be kept by but a few persons, except it is barred and locked by sacred oaths. The fact that a conversation had been held between the President and General Tarbell, that it had been revised and approved by the President, and would appear exclusively in the *Tribune* next day, became known on "Newspaper row" about noon of Wednesday. There was a chance for a "beat," the only one probably of the season, and the prospect was that the *Tribune* by fortuitous circumstances, would be the lucky newspaper. The correspondents of the *Herald*, *Times*, and other papers put their heads together, and held a council of war. For each of the papers to have got the thing and sent it special would have been no "beat," at least none of importance. It was therefore resolved to get it, if possible, for the Associated Press, so that all the papers would receive it, and thereby prevent the *Tribune* from having it exclusive. Securing a copy of the document independently of the *Tribune* correspondent was no easy matter. First of all the *Herald* and *Times* went to Col. Barr, but he gave them no satisfaction. They next repaired to the White House to see what could be done with the President. They found him smoking the stump of an indifferent looking cigar, and without undue ceremony stated their business. Grant said he didn't know what to do. The matter had gone out of his jurisdiction, but still he would like to have it go to the Associated Press. Finally his private secretary, General Porter, wrote a note to Barr setting forth the President's desire to have the matter go through the Associated Press, and suggesting that Barr take it there. This was despatched at once by an orderly on horseback to Barr's lodgings. Now, poor Barr has the misfortune to be a Government employe, and the mere wish of the President carries with it, to him, all the force of an absolute command. The astute representatives of the *Herald* and *Times* were not ignorant of this fact, and hence they brought the pressure upon Barr from the proper quarter. They were not disappointed as to the consequences. Poor Barr had scarcely read the note from the Executive Mansion before he was out looking up the *Tribune* man so as to get the document from him. But the *Tribune* man could not be found, and Barr was unsuccessful. As soon as Barr reported progress to the *Herald* man, that irrepressible individual set about devising ways and means to get it from some other source. An arrangement has been made, it appears, whereby the *Chronicle* of this city was to be furnished with a copy. Ascertaining that Colonel Forney was in town, the *Herald* man at once sought him, and after stating what had already been done to obtain it, requested him to give a copy to the Associated Press. The Colonel might have had it exclusive, both for the *Chronicle* here and the *Press* in Philadelphia; but with commendable disinterestedness and zeal for his party, as well as a desire to oblige the representatives of the press, he promised the *Herald* man that the Associated Press should have a copy. The correspondent of the *Tribune*, believing that he had the thing all to himself, with a sort of a protective tariff on it, filed it at the telegraph office early in the evening, and gave himself no further trouble about it. Judge of his surprise and chagrin when he learned about 11 o'clock that the Associated Press had sent it to New York *verbatim et literatim*. The *Herald* men, with the other correspondents, celebrated their victory in various ways that night, but chiefly by singing in chorus that patriotic air—

"We won't go home till morning,"

much to the mortification of the *young* man of the *Tribune*.

THE PRESIDENT'S JONAH.

Some men who marry are unfortunate in obtaining a troublesome mother-in-law. It does not often happen, however, that all his relatives by law are a nuisance and an incumbrance to him. This seems to be the luck of President Grant. He might not have been as wise a man if he had never met any of the Dents (with the exception, of course, of his wife), but he would certainly have been a happier one. First of all, General Dent made himself obnoxious to all the visitors at the White House by his offensive manners and insufferable arrogance. Now Judge Dent comes upon the scene and endeavors to stir up a feud between the President and some of his Cabinet Ministers. He wants to be Governor of Mississippi, but being a Democrat, he will reach the throne only on the shoulders of that party. Of course he wants the support of the administration. If he could only get Boutwell and Creswell out of the way, everything, he thinks, would be serene, but "there's the rub." Boutwell is a politician, older, abler, and more experienced than the great Judge Dent. He knows just what Dent is after, and he is resolved that he shall not have it. The President has but one course left, and that is to take Jonah Dent and toss him overboard. JOSEPHUS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Duty" at the Walnut.

The Walnut Street Theatre opened on Saturday evening to a very good audience, considering the season. The galleries were crowded, while the lower part of the house indicated to some extent the absence from the city of those playgoers who pay the highest prices, or else their indisposition to indulge their dramatic tastes during the dog days. During the recess the theatre has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated, until it presents quite a novel and attractive appearance. The pale blue and walnut-colored paper that for several years past has given a rather dingy look to the house has been superseded by crimson, blue, and gold in the auditorium and lobbies, the boxes have been hung with lace curtains, and the heavy inside doors of the vestibule, which were a source of frequent annoyance, have been removed and lighter ones put in their places. The result of these improvements is that the theatre has a bright, cheerful appearance, that it is to be hoped will have an inspiring effect on both the actors and the audiences. The seats have also been newly upholstered, the vestibule laid with oil-cloth, and the lobbies and passage-ways with clean matting. The management have omitted but one thing to make the improvements complete, and that is to have new curtains painted. The present ones have done good duty for many a year, and in contrast with the rest of the house they look decidedly shabby. If the green curtain was supplanted by a neat green baize one, and the act-drop by a handsome combination of architecture and landscape from the brush of Russell Smith, the habitues of the Walnut would scarcely know the place.

The season was inaugurated on Saturday evening by the production of a new play by Henry Leslie, the author of *The Orange Girl*, and entitled *Duty*. Whatever the deficiencies of this piece may be, it has the decided merit of not being trash. It introduces a number of sensational scenic effects, but it does not depend upon these alone. The story is interesting and calculated to appeal to the popular sympathies and tastes, while the moral tone of the play is pure and healthy. These are all merits of no little moment when so much dramatic work is put before the public that has nothing to recommend it except the opportunities it affords for the scene painter, machinist, and carpenter. The author has evidently taken some of the leading ideas of the play from Tennyson's poem of "Enoch Arden," but the real interest of some of the best scenes depends upon other circumstances than the one which affords the poet an opportunity for his strongest effect.

The events of the drama circle about the love of two men for the same woman. "Silas Engleheart," a coast guardsman, befriends and rears two children, "Ruby Dayrell" and "Hetty Arnold." The girl and boy love each other, but "Silas" himself falls in love with "Hetty," and from a sense of duty she renounces her preference and marries him. "Ruby" also submits, from a sense of duty and out of gratitude to his benefactor, and "Silas" remains in happy ignorance of the disquietude he has caused. His jealousy indeed is aroused, and in the first scene of the play "Ruby" is washed ashore from a wreck at his feet, and a struggle takes place between his duty and his desire to get rid of a supposed rival. His nobler impulses, however prevail, he rescues "Ruby," and his jealousy is quieted by "Hetty's" assurance that she loves him alone. "Ruby" goes to sea to hide his distress, and during his absence misfortune falls upon "Silas." The mill belonging to his father is seized for debt, and the furniture is taken away to be sold. At an opportune moment "Ruby" arrives from a long voyage, with a pocket full of prize-money. With the assistance of his shipmates he rescues the furniture, pays their debts, and makes "Silas" and "Hetty" happy. "Silas," however, had already shipped for a voyage to the Arctic regions, and he therefore takes his departure, leaving his wife and child in charge of "Ruby." After an absence of several years intelligence of his death is received, and "Ruby," after much waiting and importunity, succeeds in getting "Hetty" to consent to marry him. While the wedding is going on "Silas" makes his appearance, and breaks out into imprecations on his wife and friend, and refuses to listen to their explanations. He therefore departs, taking his little girl with him, and "Hetty," overcome with grief, jumps into the mill-race. "Ruby" attempts to rescue her, but is drawn under the wheel and killed, while "Hetty" is saved.

There are one or two points in the play that seem to want a few explanatory lines to make the connection perfectly clear, and several semi-comic scenes which have no particular merit or meaning are interpolated apparently for the purpose of allowing time for changing the scenes. With these exceptions the play is well constructed. There is no particular pretension to literary style, but the dialogue is direct and forcible, and it has the merit of not being unnecessarily wordy. Several of the scenes are highly dramatic and afford opportunities for effective acting.

Mr. Walcot played the part of "Silas Engleheart" creditably, and Mr. Lewis Morrison, the new "heavy" man, made a favorable impression as "Ruby Dayrell." The character is not one that will enable a new actor to display all his talents to the best advantage; but in spite of this, and of a want of force at times, we are inclined to think that Mr. Morrison will be a valuable acquisition. He appears to be intelligent and in earnest, two very important qualifications for a stock actor. Mr. W. H. Bailey acted the part of "Trafalgar Joe," the father of "Silas," better than any we have seen him undertake for a long time. Mrs. Walcot personated "Hetty Arnold" in an entirely acceptable manner, playing, as she always, does with care and expression.

The drama was preceded on Saturday evening by the pretty well-worn-out farce of *Sketches in India*, the performance of which was chiefly remarkable from the fact that Mrs. Walcot gave an entirely lady-like personation of "Sally Scraggs," something almost unprecedented in these parts, as nearly every actress who undertakes this part seems to consider it her duty to render it as vulgar and disgusting as possible. It is due to Mrs. Walcot to say that her performance was not only intrinsically better, but very much more amusing, than we are accustomed to see in the representations of this heroine. In this farce Mr. C. M. Bradshaw, the new second comedian, gave a good piece of character-acting as "Count Glorieux," the French fortune hunter. This gentleman also gave a little sketch of a drunken sailor in the drama of *Duty*, which was good in its way, and seemed to indicate that he has versatility and ability.

There seems to be a prospect that during the present season there will be a succession of good dramatic performances at our principal theatres. From present appearances the public are satiated with the leg business and burlesque, and the taste is inclining again to the legitimate. If this be really so, there will be cause for rejoicing, and if the managers find it difficult to keep a supply of novelties, they will probably do as well, if not better, by reviving, from time to time, old pieces that have been shelved for so long a time that they will be as good as new to the majority of play-goers. There are a number of good dramas that contain all the elements of popularity that are almost unknown to the present generation, which are far more worthy of production than the majority of the new pieces that are brought out from season to season. An occasional revival of some of these would be interesting to new as well as old lovers of the drama.

AT THE ARCH Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will commence their second week this evening. Several new features will be introduced, and the performances will doubtless prove as attractive as they have been during the past week.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

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OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
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respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION.—What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day; and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:—

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATION.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, the system must be SIMULTANEOUSLY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED, AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the attributes of a TONIC, a CORRECTIVE, a BLOOD DEPURENT, and an APERIENT.

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing drastic, irritating, or inflammatory. The juices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots, and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and these are rendered diffusable by combination with the spirituous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion, and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

COATES—LLOYD.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Brown, H. C. COATES to Miss GEORGIE S. LLOYD.

WHITE—DERRICKSON.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, Delaware, GEORGE WHITE, of New Castle county, and ELIZA DERRICKSON, of the city of Wilmington.

DIED.

HAWK.—On the 15th instant, SAMUEL S. HAWK, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Michael Ott, No. 1729 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

HAYS.—On Sunday morning, the 15th instant, John P., infant son of George and Emma Hays, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1613 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LINDSAY.—On August 15, ISAAC C. LINDSAY, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from No. 3740 Market street, without further notice.

McGAHEY.—On the 15th instant, BRIDGET McGAHEY, wife of William McGahey, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 22 N. Eighteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Cathedral Chapel. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McKNIGHT.—On the 15th instant, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Catharine McKnight, aged 4 years 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1930 Cuthbert street, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

TARR.—On the 13th instant, JAMES R., son of Mary G. and the late Elihu D. Tarr, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1746 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery. (Washington papers please copy.)

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One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

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Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
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SUMMER AND EARLY AUTUMN
DRY GOODS.

To run them off we have made our final reductions on
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A good display of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, Etc.
Best imported LINEN TOWELS, DAMASKS, Etc.
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CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
T. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
8 mo. 6th, 1869. 8 10 6t

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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
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PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS
OFFERED AT
NINETY-ONE PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June ,
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4p tf

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

From Mr. Henry C. Lea's article on "Monks and Nuns in France" we quote the following account of the case of Annabella Kohrsch:—

If the career of the *Petites Soeurs des Pauvres* shows that Christianity has lost nothing of its beneficent and self-sacrificing fervor in the lapse of ages, the case of Annabella Kohrsch proves that the fanaticism which kindled in the hearts of St. Dominic and Conrad of Marburg is still as active as of old. Fortunately, the laws which some centuries ago permitted this fanaticism to find expression in the torture and the stake, now force it to seek the salvation of souls in a manner less decisive; but the spirit is there, as fervent as ever, though it may perforce be limited in its manifestations. From the official record of the trial at Ghent, in July, 1860, as printed by M. Sanvestre, we condense a story that might have served as a ground-work for Mrs. Radcliffe or Monk Lewis.

A family of Lutherans named Kohrsch, consisting of a father, a son, and a daughter, moved from Pellan in Prussia and settled in Antwerp. On his death-bed the father exacted of the son, Richard, a solemn promise to guard the faith of his sister steadfastly in the religion of her ancestors. Richard was a young man earning a moderate livelihood as a clerk. Living in rooms from which his duties kept him absent throughout the whole day, he had no proper home for a young girl of seventeen, and as his straitened means imposed on him the necessity of economy, he finally placed Annabella as a boarder with the Sisters of Charity of Melsele. Mindful of his promise to his dying father, however, he exacted a condition that no attempt at proselytism should be made, and in July, 1857, he received from the superior of the convent a written declaration:—

"En egard aux craintes que vous venez de m'exposer, je vous garantis que mademoiselle n'est obligee a suivre aucun exercice religieux et jouit d'une entiere liberte, quant aux prescriptions de sa propre croyance."

Within a month after this Annabella was a convert, secretly baptized in the Catholic faith, and a fortnight later was admitted to communion. So little connection did these fervent propagandists recognize between religion and morality, that no resources of falsehood were spared to keep the truth from being known. On the very day of the baptism Annabella received a visit from her brother, and the neophyte was trained to lie unblushingly in order to avert his suspicions.

At length Richard grew uneasy, and in May, 1858, he withdrew his sister from the convent. Her spiritual director, Pierre Gerard Boggaerts, cure of St. Augustine in Antwerp, and the principal instrument in her conversion, dispensed her from the observances of her religion, in order that she might continue its concealment. This necessary dissimulation, however, threatened too serious a risk to her salvation, and in company with a Jesuit father, Philippe-Jacques Schoofs, also deeply implicated in the matter, he plotted her abduction. In three days after her return home—three days of apparently uninterrupted affection—Annabella disappeared, leaving behind her a most loving letter, in which she bewailed the necessity of separation. Richard, suspecting that a religious intrigue was at the bottom of the mystery, applied to the Prussian Consul, who set the authorities actively to work in search of the missing girl, but their efforts were vain, and for nine months all trace of her was lost.

Leaving her brother's lodgings at five in the morning of the 11th of May, Annabella went to the house of Marie-Jeanne Lauterbaen, who had served as god-mother at her baptism. There she was disguised as a servant girl, and was taken thence to Marie Vandermolen, a dealer in embroideries. Meanwhile Bogaerts and Schoofs had arranged to send her, under charge of a milliner named Rosalie de Duve, to Brussels with a letter asking admission for her in the convent of Jette. A carriage was procured, in which, to avoid detection, the two women were driven out of town to a way station on the railroad, and they reached Brussels without molestation.

All this was a serious crime in the eye of the law, for Annabella, until she should reach the age of twenty-four, was yet a minor, under her brother's guardianship. The nuns of Jette apparently suspected that something was wrong, and refused to receive the fugitive. Rosalie then, after much difficulty, succeeded in obtaining permission for her to remain for a few days in another convent. The proposed asylum having failed, Bogaerts and Schoofs then determined to send their perilous charge to Paris. Under the name of Eugenie de Marie, and with a false passport, Annabella was accordingly conveyed by Rosalie to the house of St. Joseph in Paris, where she remained at the expense of Bogaerts until September. For some unexplained reason, Rosalie was then sent to Paris to bring her back. At Mechlin, the two were met by Schoofs, who conducted them to the house of the *Sœurs de l'Union au Sacre Cœur* at Hougaerde, where arrangements had been made for Annabella's reception. After three months of rest, something occurred to alarm the reverend conspirators, and Rosalie was sent to bring Annabella back again to Antwerp, where she was placed in the Carmelite Convent. The Superior of the Carmelites found that her nerves could not long endure the risk to which she had exposed herself, and she applied to a house in Bruges to receive the fugitive. The dangerous task was prudently declined, but a bolder spirit was found in the head of the Sisters of Charity at Eecloo. To Eecloo, therefore, two days before Christmas, was Rosalie despatched by Bogaerts, in charge of the luckless Annabella, to whom the name of Marie Toinez was now given.

Thus far the plot had been successful; and if the object of these ceaseless cares had gratefully persevered in preferring heaven to earth, as advised by her ghostly counsellors, she might never more have been heard of among men. Unfortunately for her salvation, she was human. Thoughts of the brother whom she had been led to desert, and of the faith which she had been persuaded to abandon, would intrude themselves, and twice during her weary wanderings she had attempted to communicate with Richard, but fears of those around her had rendered her efforts nugatory. A third time she was bolder and more successful. On January 16, 1860, Richard received a letter, post-marked at Ghent, which, over an unintelligible signature, informed him that his lost Annabella was in the convent of Eecloo, under the name of Marie Toinez, and that she could be recognized there on Sunday during Mass, among the boarders behind the screen in the church.

The following Sunday, January 22d, a witness was sent, who saw Annabella in the convent church. On Monday, Richard presented himself at the convent and claimed his sister. The lady superior solemnly denied any knowledge of Marie Toinez or Annabella Kohrsch; but, as soon as Richard had left the house, she hurried Annabella to the residence of Jean-Antoine van Peteghem, the spiritual director of her community. The precaution was not ill-timed, for Richard speedily returned with the police. His search, of course, was vain, and to keep up the comedy the superior feigned to be touched with the depth of his grief, promised to aid him in tracing his sister, and actually took his address, so as to be able to send news in case she should be so fortunate as to discover the hiding-place of the missing girl.

By this time the affair had created considerable scandal, and as the pursuers were so nearly on the track of the precious convert, it had evidently become dangerous to afford her a refuge.

Her soul was to be saved, however, at all costs, and the pious conspirators were not disposed to abandon the prize which had cost them so much risk and labor. Accordingly, at midnight, Annabella was taken, carefully guarded, to a retired spot near the cemetery of Eecloo, where a carriage was in waiting. Before daylight she had been driven to Bruges, and taken to a convent there. The superior, afraid to receive her, placed her with a trusty person named John Callaghan, who kept her until the evening of the 24th. Then, by the night boat, he conveyed her to Ghent, where, after one or two vain attempts to find a hiding-place for her, he succeeded in lodging her with Jeannette van Haneonert, a former pupil of the convent of Melsele, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of Annabella's conversion.

The quarry was now nearly brought to bay. The police had not been idle, and Callaghan's visit to Ghent was suspected to have some connection with the disappearance of the abducted girl. On a first examination, he eluded his questioners, and sent word to Ghent that his colleagues there might conform their stories to his own. The authorities, however, succeeded in proving the falsity of his statement, and at last he was obliged to confess the truth. Following up the clue thus obtained, Richard at length succeeded in recovering his long-lost sister, on the 28th of January, in the house of a peasant at Gentbrugge.

If all this were not prosaically in evidence before a court of justice in a criminal trial, one would hesitate to believe that such a fragment of the twelfth century could be grafted into the nineteenth. Nor, however guilty they may be before the law, are the actors in this strange history personally to blame, any more than Hindoos, who might be concerned in a suttee, or in driving the car of Juggernaut, believing that thereby they were rendering acceptable service to their Deity. It is the system which is accountable. Priests and nuns, who had seen the abduction of the boy Mortara defiantly justified by the Vicegerent of Christ, might well consider it their duty to labor for the salvation of the young Lutheran whom God seemed to have placed in their hands for that purpose. If deceit, dissimulation, and mendacity became necessary to effect so holy a purpose, the fault was not with them, but with the irreligious laws which had deprived them of the power enjoyed of old to sunder all human ties in the name of a blessed Saviour.

The Title of Bishop.

From a new work on the Roman Catacombs, compiled from the works of Commendatore de Rossi, and just published in London, we are furnished with the following curious information about the bishops of the early Christian Church:—

"It is a remarkable fact, the full significance of which has only lately been appreciated, that neither Bosio, Fabretti, Boldetti, nor any other of the ancient explorers of subterranean Rome, ever found an inscription bearing the title of bishop. It is true, indeed, that in the first age this title had not acquired that determinate ecclesiastical sense which it subsequently received. The word had been in use among the Pagans in a wider and more general signification. Among the Greeks, for example, it was used for the president of the athletic sports and public games, and this may have been a sufficient reason, perhaps, for omitting the title on the grave-stones of the first bishops. By the middle of the third century, however, its ecclesiastical sense was well defined, and accordingly we find it here on three out of these four grave-stones of the Popes. The tomb-stones of St. Cornelius, also, and of St. Eusebius, popes and martyrs, which we shall presently see in this cemetery, are similarly marked; and in the cemetery of St. Alexander, discovered fifteen or twenty years ago on the Via Nomentana, at least three epitaphs display the same title. The fact that so many have been found in the same place, whereas they have not been found elsewhere, might suggest to an intelligent student of archæology that perhaps it was the practice in the ancient church to reserve some special place of burial for those who had filled the highest rank in her hierarchy. And this conjecture receives strong confirmation from the fact, which we learn from various sources, that the earliest successors of St. Peter (with a very few exceptions, which can generally be accounted for) lay buried each in his own sepulchre, 'near the body of blessed Peter in the Vatican,' just as the bishops of Alexandria were buried near the body of St. Mark. Moreover, it was an object of great jealousy to the several churches that their bishops should be buried in the midst of them; their tombs were appealed to as a testimony to the apostolic tradition and doctrine having come to them through a legitimate succession of bishops. Thus Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus, writing to St. Victor, carefully enumerates the burial-places in different cities of Asia of the several bishops, 'great pillars of the Church as he calls them, whom he alleges as witnesses in his behalf. Caius, in like manner, disputing against the Cataphrygians at the end of the second century, appeals to the tombs of Sts. Peter and Paul; so, also, Optatus in his controversy with the Donatists. Hence, if a bishop happened to die at a distance from his own see, his body was ordinarily brought home, even at a considerable inconvenience; *e. g.*, the body of St. Eusebius from Sicily; of St. Cornelius from Civita Vecchia; and of St. Pontianus from the island of Sardinia. The bodies of all these Popes were brought back to Rome, though two of them at least had died in exile; for the law distinctly allowed the bodies of exiles to be brought home for interment, provided the Emperor's leave had been first obtained, and in the instances here alleged the translation was not made until a change in the imperial policy towards the Church made it possible to obtain such leave. Nor was this translation an honor peculiar to the bodies of deceased Roman pontiffs. On the contrary, the relics of St. Ignatius were restored to Antioch; the body of Dionysius, Bishop of Milan, was recovered by St. Ambrose, and that of St. Felix, Bishop of Tiburtium, martyred at Venosa, was returned to Africa. Perhaps, also, this practice furnishes the best explanation which can be given of the attempt made by the Christians of the East to recover the bodies of Sts. Peter and Paul."

The Chinese.

HOW THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ARE BROUGHT TO AMERICA.

Edward Atkinson, Esq., gives in the Boston *Post* the following explanation of the contract system whereby so many Chinese have reached our shores, and it is proposed to bring so many more to work on the cotton lands of the South. He says:—

The system was established by a gentleman now in San Francisco, who explained it to me himself. I give it from memory, at the risk of some errors.

He went to Hong-Kong, and there found a Chinese merchant of great wealth who was willing to attempt to induce the voluntary migration of laborers and to become responsible for the fulfilment of contracts made by them; and if my memory serves me, he sent out over twenty thousand men. He (the merchant) agreed with other Chinamen that each should furnish one thousand. These men again agreed with others to furnish fifty each, and the contractors for fifty went out to find the men. The bargain was to advance fourteen dollars—the cost of passage—and a deposit with the Chinese Company of San Francisco to secure the return of bodies in case of death. The contract made by the laborer, and accredited before a United States Consul, was to work out this advance at a certain rate of wages, and thereafter to be free to make a new bargain or to go where he pleased.

I was assured by the gentleman who made these arrangements that each laborer gave his note for such amount, with his neighbor's, as surety; these notes were endorsed by the contractors for fifty to the contractors for one thousand, by them to the merchant in Hong Kong, and he executed a mortgage on real estate for their fulfilment. I was also assured that it had not been necessary to fall back upon the security, but that the agreements had been faithfully met.

The gentleman who made this statement to me returned to San Francisco a few weeks since to enter into the business of furnishing other laborers upon the same terms. If such contracts can be made with men sufficiently educated and trained to made them and abide by them, they cannot fail to be economically valuable as laborers.

In fact, nothing but arbitrary legislation, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese labor, can possibly prevent it. Take only the State of Arkansas, covering over fifty thousand square miles, one-half of which is cotton land of the best quality, mostly river bottom. The Chinaman is fitted in every respect to settle this region, of which only about one acre in a hundred has ever yet been cultivated in cotton. The crop easily made is a bale to the acre, and eight to ten bales to the hand besides food. The value of ten bales is now over $1200 in currency. The labor is not hard, but persistent.

Here are the conditions of demand for labor, and sixty days' time, with about $100 in money, will bring an unlimited supply. If such contracts can be made as were laid before me by my informant, such demand and such supply cannot fail to meet.

The Pacific Mail Company can move about twelve thousand per month. One hundred thousand such laborers would add eight hundred thousand to one million bales to our annual crop of cotton, and would place under cultivation, in Arkansas, we will say, only two or three acres more out of each hundred in addition to the little patch now under cultivation.

There is a plan now maturing in St. Louis for building a short line of railroad from Cape Girardeau to Helena, the distance being, I believe, about 200 miles, and continuing the Iron Mountain road southward; the embankment for this road to form a levee, excluding the Mississippi river from five million acres of the richest bottom land—of which over a million acres have been subscribed toward the construction of the road. If this road should be built, and the little patch put into cotton by Chinamen, the crop therefrom might be four to five million bales of cotton from land now almost uncultivated and worthless.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A NEAT AND COMMODIous House, No. 12 Linden street, Germantown. Apply at the store corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and LINDEN Street. 8 12 thstu3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD McBRIDE, DEceased.—Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator,
8 2m6t* EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
m No. 20 S. NINTH Street,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 43, Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therefrom, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Roasts, delivered free of cost.

The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed
C. L. KILBURN,
8 16 3t Brevet Brig. Gen'l & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:—

25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.

5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.

210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.

2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.

1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.

5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-lined.

337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.

430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.

1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.

1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.

100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ lb. papers, packed in boxes.

180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.

100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.

260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.

65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.

160 pounds smoked Beef, in box.

200 pounds Codfish, in box.

60 half boxes Sardines, in box.

35 pounds black Tea, in box.

450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.

550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.

50 pounds dried Apples, in box.

24 cans preserved Peaches, 48 cans Corn, 48 cans Peas, 48 cans Lima Beans, 24 cans Pineapples, 36 cans Currant Jelly, 24 cans Quince Preserves, 48 cans Tomatoes, } 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.

24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.

24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.

36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.

24 bottles Mustard, in box.

300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.

One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
8 10 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	57,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,300 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,300 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,096,604 26.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 98
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3256. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in banks $116,150 98	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James L. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John R. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $20,188 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $503,229 23
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 8

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets, Capital, $500,000. $2,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman,
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents.
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....
To London.....100 To London.....
To Paris.....150 To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Educational Conventions at Trenton this Week—Programme of Exercises for August 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1869.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16, 1869.

The ninth annual series of National Educational Conventions will be opened this morning in this city. Ample arrangements have been made to secure the success of the convention and to promote the comfort of the members in attendance. The hotels will charge only $2 per day, while private board will be from $1 to $1·50, and if possible the ladies of members will be accommodated free of all charge. Many delegations have already reported to Professor John S. Hart; but it is not possible at this early hour to state the actual attendance. Parties are arriving by every train, and the influx of strangers gives a pleasant liveliness to the streets.

The Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. L. Van Bokkelen, of Maryland, is President, and Mr. W. E. Crosby, of Ohio, is Secretary, have made satisfactory arrangements with the various railroads for a reduction in their rates of fares to the hundreds of expected visitors. The following roads will give free return tickets:—Baltimore and Ohio, from Cincinnati via Marietta and Wheeling to Baltimore; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; Pennsylvania Central, Central Ohio, Indiana Central, and Great Western, from Chicago to Philadelphia; Philadelphia and Erie, The Camden and Amboy, and other roads in New Jersey, will sell excursion tickets for the round trip to Trenton and back, for two-thirds the full fare, namely:—From New York to Trenton and back, $2·65; from Philadelphia to Trenton and back, $1·35; from Easton to Trenton and back, $2; from Mauck Chunk to Trenton and back, $2·75; a ad at a like rate from other points in the State. These privileges will be extended to members, and only upon the presentation, at the hotel or railroad offices, of a certificate of membership.

The programme of exercises will be as follows:—

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Monday, August 16, 1869.—A general meeting of the officers and directors of the National Superintendents' Normal School and Teachers' Associations for arrangement of business. All friends of education are invited to assist and make suggestions, by which the success of the convention and the comfort of members in attendance may be secured. Opening exercises and address by the President. A paper by the Rev. George A. Leakin, of Maryland:—"The Periodic Law as applied to Education." A paper by H. F. Harrington, Superintendent of Public Schools, New Bedford, Mass. A paper by B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education, Conn.; to be followed by a discussion:—"Should Public Schools be Free, or Supported in part by Rate Bills?"

AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, August 17, 1869.—Opening exercises and address. A paper by Rev. Joseph Alden, LL.D., President of the New York State Normal School at Albany:—"How shall Pupils be Taught to Teach?" Lecture by Professor Phelps, Principal of State Normal School, Minnesota:—"School Architecture, with some Account of the New Normal School Building at Winona, and of the Educational Ideas which it Embodies." A paper by Professor Fordyce A. Allen, Principal of State Normal School, Mansfield, Penn.:—"Course of Study for a Normal School." Lecture by Professor John C. Harkness, President of State Normal University, Wilmington, Del.:—"Normal Principles of Education." A paper by Professor Brooks, Principal of State Normal School, Millersville, Penn.:—"The Spiritual Element of Education."

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Wednesday, August 18, 1869.—A general meeting for preliminary business; also, meeting of Superintendents and Normal School Associations to hear reports of committees, and to elect officers of those associations for the ensuing year. Opening exercises of the National Teachers' Association. Addresses of welcome by Governor Randolph, in behalf of the New Jersey State Board of Education, and ex-Governor Parker in behalf of the New Jersey State Normal School. Response by the President. Exercise in Vocal Culture, by Miss Swayze, of State Normal School, New Jersey. Appointment of committees; announcements by the Secretary; reception of new members, etc. Paper by Z. Richards, Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington, D. C.:—"Elementary Schools; Radical Defects and Radical Remedies." Paper by Hon. R. S. Field, President of Trustees of New Jersey State Normal School:—"Obligations of Christianity to Learning." Paper by Professor Woodman, Dartmouth College, N. H.: "Drawing as a Branch of Elementary Education." Lecture by Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania:—"The State in its Relation to Higher Education." Readings throughout the day and evening, by Miss Swayze and her pupils.

Thursday, August 19, 1869.—Lecture by Mrs. Randall, of New York:—"Natural Reading." Lecture by Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston:—"The School and the Workshop," to be followed by a discussion. Lecture by Professor James McClintock, of Philadelphia:—"Physiology as a Part of Common School Education." To be illustrated by a complete new set of Auzoux's papier mache models, wax preparations, diagrams, and natural preparations, costing over $7000. Lecture by Professor E. E. White, editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*.—A paper by Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey:—"Method for Map-Drawing in Schools." Lecture by Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.:—"Education in the South, with reference to the Colored Population." Elocutionary readings, throughout the day and evening, by Mrs. Randall.

Friday, August 20, 1869.—Lecture by Professor Monroe, of Boston, Mass.:—"The Voice and its Training." Paper by Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin:—"Progress of University Education." Paper by Hon. Joseph White, LL. D., Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Education:—"Christianity in the Public Schools." A paper by Professor Austin C. Apgar, State Normal School, N. J.:—"Short Method in Elementary Arithmetic." General discussion on educational topics. Reports of committees. Election of officers. Reunion, with short addresses from the States represented in the association. Elocutionary readings, throughout the day and evening, by Professor Monroe.

Saturday, August 21, 1869.—Meeting of directors and committees to examine accounts and arrange for the publication of the proceedings of the National Superintendents' Normal School and Teachers' Association.

In addition to the papers and lectures announced, the following will be presented and read if opportunity offer:—"Pronouncing Orthography, a Help in Learning to Read, for Children, Foreigners, and Native Adults," by Dr. Edwin Leigh, New York. "The Educational Work of the Freedmen's Bureau, and What it has Accomplished," by E. W. Mason, General Superintendent of Schools, Louisiana. Lecture on "The English Language," by Professor Crittenden. Paper on "The Hebrew Language as a Study in Academies and High Schools," by A. D. Jones, A. M., of Maryland. Paper by Professor John S. Hart, LL.D., Principal of the State Normal School, New Jersey:—"How to Conduct Religious Worship in Schools." Lectures by Professor George F. Holmes, of the University of Virginia, and Superintendents Kimball, of Salem, Mass., and George B. Sears, of Newark, N. J.

All the papers read before the associations will be open for discussion. The subjects assigned are of vital importance to the Common School interests of the whole country, and they will be analyzed and enforced by gentlemen who have for years studiously applied themselves to the investigation of the principles of education and their practical application. The amount of good that may flow from these reunions cannot be easily estimated, for their effects extend in circles of influence widening beyond circles, till almost every fireside shelters one or more who has drunk of the living waters of knowledge at the hand of these hard-working, self-sacrificing, and scarcely appreciated teachers of our children in the public schools. LAIRD.

—The State Temperance Convention of Connecticut was held on Thursday at Hartford, and adopted resolutions declaring the purpose to establish a distinct political party, and to support no candidate for State offices who is not in favor of prohibitory legislation.

Matrimonial Advances.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, in his new book, "The Reform Against Nature," writes on this subject as follows:—

There is one matter where a genuine reform would accomplish more for women, as I verily believe, and take them out of the corner that now pinches them a great deal more, certainly, than to give them the right of suffrage and of civil office; having also the further advantage that it would give them a more open way to the proper woman's life, for which they are better made, instead of taking them off into quasi battles with men for points of precedence and prerogatives of government which do not belong to them and never can. I speak here of a reform that takes off or somehow loosens the embargo on women as respects advances towards marriage. The assumption now is that women must be first lassoed and taken, courted long and skillfully then, and almost to the death before they can venture an approving look. If they cannot be conquered then, they must not be had, and they must take this ground themselves. On one side there must be a close fence of prudery, hard as possible to be got over; and on the other, the man who will try, must go to it bravely, which, alas for his modesty, is likely to be quite impossible. Full three-quarters of the men who get stuck in their bachelor life and are never married, are, in fact, the most inborn adorers of women: such as never in their lives can muster courage for any advance, just because the shrine they look upon has too much divinity in it for their mortal approach. Of course it will not do for unmarried women to put themselves in a way of being suitors to men. That kind of suitorship would even be an offense, and raise a sense of repulsion: nobody would recommend to women that they get over their modesty, but the almost cholic stringency of what are called good manners in this matter might be relaxed without real impropriety, and with great advantage. The present iron-clad modesty, which is simply ridiculous in either party, might be so far mitigated as to let feeling feel its way, and carry on its own courtship, requiring no restriction save the restriction of words and formal advances, and allowing nature to interpret and work out her problem, hampered by no unnatural covishness. Women cannot be forward and bold, but they are now a great way further off than they need be.

Wild Cattle.

Eight of a drove of Texas cattle, lately brought in by Mr. F. R. Windsor, escaped from their inclosure at Hayfield, a short distance below this city, last week, and are, from all accounts, kicking up high jinks in that neighborhood. So great an alarm have they created, indeed, that some persons are afraid to leave their houses. On Saturday last, one, a little more mad perhaps than the rest, invaded the premises of Mr. John Collard, and chased his son Samuel into the house, and was only prevented from following him by the door, which fortunately, was closed before he reached it. The enraged animal, however, finding another door in the house open, rushed through it, occasioning, as may well be imagined, the utmost consternation among the occupants. After his unsuccessful attack upon young Mr. Collard, the enraged beast seemed as wild as the bulls to whose tails burning faggots were tied in classic times, and spying Mrs. Fenegan, a lady residing near there, at a distance, he made directly for her, and she was only saved from instant death by jumping behind a large tree. As it was, his horns reached her dress, and tore it from her back, and he threw a jug that she was carrying into an adjoining field. He then visited Cameron Mills, drove everybody out of the watermelon patch there, and had commenced to destroy property, when he was shot and disabled, before he had committed any further damage than the demolition of a grindingstone. He was shot by Mr. George Bessart, to whom he had been sold running by Mr. Windsor for $40.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, 9th.*

Political.

—As a general thing, the most disagreeable thing a man can do is to pay his debts. General Rosecrans, however, avers that he would rather pay his than be the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is rough on the Democracy.

—It has transpired that the nomination of General Rosecrans for the Ohio Governorship was the result of an arrangement with the Tammany managers, with the view to securing Judge Ranney the nomination for Vice-President in 1872 on the ticket with John T. Hoffman.

—The Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* demands that the next Syracuse Convention shall direct a new enrolment and organization in the city of New York, upon a fair and equitable basis, and under the supervision of men who are sufficiently removed from the prejudices and animosities of the existing rival committees to act with perfect fairness and impartiality.

—The majority of Governor Senter in Tennessee is 62,000, with nineteen counties to hear from. The Legislature stands as follows:—Senate—21 "conservatives" and 4 Senter Republicans. House—67 "conservatives," 6 Senter and 9 Stokes Republicans. It is said that the Legislature will adopt the fifteenth amendment. Mr. Etheridge has made a speech in favor of repudiating the debt of $20,000,000 contracted while Brownlow was Governor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3000 Tin Basins, 3000 Iron Bedsteads, 3000 Delf Bowels, 900 Leather Buckets, 500 Wooden Buckets, 19,000 Tin Cups, 2500 Delf Dishes, assorted; 15,000 Knives and Forks, each; 2000 Litters, 300 Delf Pitchers, 4000 Delf Plates, 800 Delf Tea-pots, 600 Salt-cellars, 1200 Razors and Strops, 1500 Spittoons, 10,000 Tablespoons, 6000 Teaspoons, 50 Mess Chests, 800 Rubber Cushions, 5000 yards Gutta-percha Cloth, 2000 Gutta-percha Bed-covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns, Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bedside-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coffee-mills, Tin Tumblers, etc., etc.

With a small exception the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 13 4t

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
6 26 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3 8

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·25, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 5½ and 6½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1·05, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Dupuis, or Sciarr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·40, 7·20, 9·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perrymans, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·20 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·05 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $8, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 99 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 42·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton. The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $5.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·30 A. M.
Erie Express	11·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	2·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·55 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·50 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·30

ISRAEL IN TENTS.

A Day at the Barnsboro Camp-meeting—The Consummation of Discomfort—10,000 People in a Swelter of Heat and a Cloud of Dust—The Tribulations of Going to and fro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE WOODS NEAR BARNSBORO, N. J., Aug. 15.

"Ten thousand people in a swelter of heat and a cloud of dust!" The caption is literally true, and the dogged patience manifested by this melting multitude affords a rare opportunity for studying some of the most striking peculiarities of the American people. The "Old Bethel Camp-meeting," which was opened on the 11th and will close on the 19th of the present month, is held in a clump of trees, of large growth and ample extent, situated immediately to the right of the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about a mile and a half below Barnsboro Station, and fifteen miles below the Camden terminus. In front of the camp-meeting ground there is a long platform by the side of the railroad track, at which almost every train in either direction stops to disembark passengers during the continuance of the encampment. The railroad company has been taxed to its utmost capacity in carrying all the people that have presented themselves, and in addition to those who have reached the camp by rail there has been a constant stream flowing in from all quarters of the compass, until the multitude has reached the climax, and as I now write numbers, according to the estimate of prominent participants in the religious exercises, about ten thousand.

Going to the Camp.

The trains that left Camden on Saturday afternoon were crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were left behind. Your correspondent prepared to take the 6 o'clock evening train, and to make sure of a seat was ready to take the cars at five. But there were already several hundred people on hand and no cars to take. Every available piece of rolling stock had been brought into use, and yet before the 6 o'clock train could be made up the train that had preceded it must return. About seven it pushed into the depot, every car packed with people who had been to the encampment and been satisfied. By this time the crowd of people in waiting had been swelled to monster proportions. It was so manifest that all could not be accommodated with seats, that, as soon as the train paused, there was a grand rush, and despite the commands and exertions of the railway officials, it was found impossible to keep them at bay long enough to permit the homeward-bound passengers to alight. So the multitudes bound in opposite directions encountered each other on the platforms and at the narrow doorways, and great was the shock of the conflict. While the struggle for ingress and egress was being fought at the ends of the cars, hundreds of men who could not get near enough to the objective points to participate made their way head foremost into the cars through the open windows, and when the heroes of the platforms finally effected an entrance they found the choice seats, and frequently the whole array of seats, already occupied.

At half-past 7 the train moved from the depot, and about 9 it stopped at the camp station, when the great throng filed through the narrow roadway leading into the woods. Supper for eight hundred at half-past 9 was a serious task. A few hundreds contrived to get something to eat, and several hundreds were content to throw themselves upon the straw without a bite.

The Camp at Night.

The regular sermon for the evening was about over, but a large prayer-meeting was still in progress at the preachers' stand, while from all the larger tents surrounding the circle came the sound of prayer and hymn in an unbroken and discordant strain. Altogether there are about six hundred tents within the limits of the camp ground. Many of these, especially the ones facing the circle, are huts rather than tents, being built of rough boards, with some deference to comfort, although in utter defiance of all the rules of taste. The majority of the small tents have seen service of a far different kind, and still bear the imprint of the National Government, from which they were purchased by speculators, who made a handsome profit upon their investments, and at the same time enabled the camp-meeting people to obtain comfortable and substantial quarters at marvellously low rates.

Here and there about the camp there is a square case of earth, supported, at a height of about six feet from the ground, by four upright posts. On each of these is a pile of blazing embers which serve to light up the encampment, casting upon the scene a sombre glare which adds much to its solemnity. The crowd of participants in the services at the stand, and the spectators, surge and sway about the point of interest; exhortations to penitence, and pleas for mercy, and songs of praise, and shouts of joy arise from hundreds of eager and zealous lips; and over all the lurid flame of the pine-knots casts its dim religious lustre. To one who is accustomed to the scene, and who has faith in the efficacy of its appliances and surroundings as agencies for bringing sinners into the fold of the Church, it has a strong and peculiar attraction. To one who witnesses it for the first time, it possesses a strange, weird, and impressive interest, even if its influences do not penetrate to the depths of his soul and move all the chords of his being into harmony with its spirit. To one who is so touched and moved, and who has hitherto nerved his heart in stubbornness against all religious feeling, it marks an epoch. Demons of torment and imps of darkness are conjured up; they glare at him among the flames of the pine-knots, they leer at him among the tree tops, they haunt him and torture him until they drive him to despair; and in his desperation he throws himself prostrate upon the earth, he smites his breast in an agony of spirit, he cries out with all the energy of his soul, "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!" And then comes the wrestling with the angels of the Lord; hours—perchance whole days—of deep contrition, of earnest longing, of pitiful pleading, until at last the crisis is past, his heart is changed, his soul regenerated, his faith grounded on the Rock of Ages, and despair gives place to gladness. With some this gladness is overpowering, uncontrollable, and manifested in a fashion that verges on ranting and borders on the ridiculous; with others it is deep and quiet—in truth, a joy that is unspeakable because so full of glory.

Night and Morning.

At 10 o'clock the bell at the preachers' stand broke in upon the jargon of prayer and hymn, commanding dispersal and silence. But it was quite midnight before the camp was silent, the meetings in many of the tents being continued until their participants were literally used up and forced to seek repose. One by one they were brought to an end, until at last the only scene of attraction was a group of a dozen zealous brethren who sat upon a long table at one of the eating booths, and sang hymn after hymn, as if there was no end to the catalogue, and no such thing as striking bottom in the wells of joy which had been opened in their hearts.

At five o'clock in the morning the harsh and unmelodious notes of the old broken-down and used-up bell which sounded the orders of the day were again heard, and the camp was soon astir. A large number gave their faces a mere touch of water, and made their way unkempt to one of the larger tents in which a prayer-meeting was to commence forthwith, but the greater number by far were disposed to go about the labors of the Sabbath with more deliberation.

"Come ye to the Waters," and bring your small change with you.

Water is scarce—most abominably scarce. Several wells have been sunk within the limits of the camp, but the valley of Baca, before the rain came and filled the pools, could not have stood more in need of this indispensable element. At every hour of the day the water-carts have been driving into the camp, bringing the liquid by the barrel from the brooks and creeks around about, and still there is a scarcity. Back of the camp, at the distance of a quarter of a mile or so, runs a small stream, the banks of which were speedily lined with men and women performing their ablutions. Some were fortunate possessors of tin basins, and fared comparatively well, but many were without any such appliances, and made the best of it by stooping down by the side of the rivulet and using a common and very inconvenient ewer. Just beyond this stream are a couple of springs the fee-simple of which belongs to a couple of land sharks who guards them night and day. They drive a thriving trade, dispensing their scarce commodity at three cents per bucket, two cents per pitcher, and one cent per drink. Frequently during the day the genius of the fountain would keep a dozen thirsty creatures waiting for a sip while he dived down into the ample pockets of his trousers among the nickels and coppers to fish out the change for a twenty-five cent note, and when his dull arithmetic had figured out the problem, he would hand over a cup full of water with one hand and twenty-four cents with the other. And all the while the songs of praise were rising from the adjacent woods, in mockery of this Sabbath money-changing.

The Daily Routine,

as announced in the placards which greet you at every turn, demands family prayer at 6 o'clock, breakfast at half-past 6, prayer-meeting at the stand at 8, preaching at 10, dinner at half-past 12, preaching again at half-past 2, supper at half-past 5, a third sermon at 7, and, as already noted, lights out and quiet at 10. Soon after the eight o'clock meeting was organized this morning, the screeching of a locomotive whistle was heard, and such as had more of curiosity for seeing the new comers than of interest in the religious services wended their way to the entrance to the encampment.

"No Sunday Trains."

The rules of the camp prohibit the stopping of trains on Sunday at the station just opposite, and consequently all who wished to drop down from the city on the Sabbath were obliged to alight at Barnsboro, and from that point tramp through the heat and dust a mile and a half to the woods. But despite this ordeal, they came by the hundreds, the head of the procession being far into the camp while the tail end was still at the station. In the evening, when the up train was due at Barnsboro, there was a vast multitude at that place, eager for the fray over the seats. Almost instantaneously thirteen empty cars were densely packed, and the twelve cars which had left Cape May comfortably filled were as quickly crowded to the suffocating point.

The Camp in General.

As I have already said, the crowd in attendance during the day was swollen to about ten thousand. As the preaching is in progress almost every seat, even upon the outer limits of the circle, is occupied, while nearer the stand the jam is literally impenetrable. Then around this congregation sways a great string of promenaders, so thickly stowed that you go not as you wish, but as you must. Still without this ring is a great concourse scattered among the tents, and hanging around the outskirts, and peace and order reign over all. But the heat is stifling, and a great cloud of dust rests upon the scene, making it, altogether, the very consummation of discomfort.

To-day, as a matter of course, is the big day of the meeting. To-morrow and during the remainder of the week there will be fewer people in attendance, and such pleasure, social and religious, as can be garnered at an old-fashioned Jersey camp-meeting will be reaped in abundance.

WASHTENAW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FEES FROM PENSIONERS.—As frequent complaints induce the belief that certain pension agents make a practice of charging pensioners more than the legal fees for securing their semi-annual pension pay, all United States pensioners are hereby notified that the proper and legal charges for securing such pay are only as follows:—

For preparing vouchers	25 cents
For oath of identity	15 "
Total	40 "

For each additional oath, if any, 15 cents. *No other charges* should be paid by pensioners, except the actual cost of postage and of the certificate of official character of magistrate when required, which is only *once*. It is reported that pensioners are often charged from $1 to $5 semi-annually instead of the above sums, and the attention of all soldiers and friends of soldiers—of their widows and orphans—is called to the above *legal* rates. No charges for "time," for "railroad fare," for "cashing in advance," or other *illegal* commissions are allowed.

THE ARSENAL ROBBERY—THE PRISONERS ALL DISCHARGED.—A final hearing was given this morning before Alderman Kerr to William H. Gill, Jr., who was absent from the last hearing of the persons charged with being concerned in the robbery of the safe at the United States Arsenal. The locksmith who made the new key which was found in the cesspool attached to the place was on the stand, and was unable to identify young Gill as the man who brought the key to him as a pattern for the new key. Detective Franklin was also on the stand, and stating that no additional evidence could be procured, the magistrate discharged the prisoner.

DISREGARD OF THE REQUEST OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE WATER WORKS.—Hundreds of the citizens, notwithstanding the threatened short supplay of water, pay no attention whatever to the matter, and use the water just as carelessly as ever. During Saturday night the police of the Fourth district found no less than eight places, in the vicinity of Third and Arch streets, where employes had gone home leaving the water running. Where it was possible, the police broke in the stores and shut off the spiggot.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William Mayer and Henry Fossfeller have been held by Alderman Toland for highway robbery. The complainant, who had been brought to the Seventh district Station on a drunken charge, stated that at an early hour yesterday morning he was attacked by the prisoners at Second and Coates streets, and robbed of his watch and money. The arrest was made by Policemen Amon and Lowry.

THE SCOTTISH GAMES.—This morning the Caledonian Club, of this city, proceeded to Oakdale Park, where they propose celebrating the day in their usual style. They marched from their headquarters at Eighth and Walnut streets to the depot, preceded by a full brass band and the pipes. They were dressed in the Highland garb, and attracted considerable attention.

ASSAULTING A BROTHER.—Michael McKinney, living on Germantown avenue, above Oxford street, yesterday got into a quarrel with a brother, whom he assaulted with a plate, inflicting several ugly wounds on the head. Michael was arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Heins, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE WORKERS.

Assembling of the Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States.

This morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to announcement, the annual Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States met in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

The Union was organized in 1866. The following figures give the reported strength of the trades designated:—

Name.	*Branches.*	*Members.*
Carpenters and Joiners	47	6,000
Cigar Makers	95	5,000
Bricklayers	70	15,000
Typographical Union	112	14,000
Knights of St. Crispin	147	50,000
Coopers	20	5,000
Plasterers	18	2,500
Iron Moulders	204	17,000
Machinists and Blacksmiths	120	10,000
Grand Forge of the United States	48	1,500
Engineers	11	621
Tailors	35	2,000
Locomotive Firemen	35	5,000
Masons	8	2,000
Painters	3	1,500
Metal Workers	7	850
Cigar Makers	25	2,500
Miners	30	30,000
Total	1063	168,571

As the Union makes no distinction as to color, creed, or sex, a number of colored delegates were present, and a representation from the Saratoga Woman's Suffrage Convention also occupied a seat on the floor. Since the death of the late President of the Union, the duties of that office have devolved upon the Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Lucker, of New York, who has just issued the following:—

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1869.—To the Working People of the United States:—The recent sudden death of our honored and lamented leader, Mr. William H. Sylvis, has unexpectedly devolved upon me the cares and responsibilities attending the Presidency of the National Labor Union. While we deeply deplore our almost irreparable loss, and bow in submission to the decrees of an inscrutable Providence, it becomes my imperative duty, as his successor, to urge upon the workingmen and women of the country, with renewed earnestness, the importance of being represented at the present session of the Labor Congress, and of repledging our devotion to those principles, in the promulgation and carrying out of which, the welfare of the toiling millions of the country is involved. The session, as heretofore announced, will be held in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, August 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Delegates will please report, on their arrival, at No. 930 Harmony street.

C. H. LUCKER,
President National Labor Union.

The following are the Resident Committees on Labor Department and Eight Hour Law:—Resident Committee at Washington, D. C.: J. C. C. Whaley, Alexander Campbell, A. M. Pruett, A. C. Cameron, and H. H. Day. Committee on Labor Department: Alexander Campbell, A. C. Cameron, and A. T. Cavis. Committee on Eight Hour Law: J. C. C. Whaley, A. T. Cavis, and S. E. Carr.

The hall in which the Congress is sitting is tastefully decorated with American flags, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the delegates has been provided.

The officers of the Congress are C. H. Lucker, First Vice-President, of New York, Chairman, and John Vincent, of New York, Secretary.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Tucker, and the secretary read the call for the meeting, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1869.—To all whom it may concern:—At the New York session of the National Labor Union it was decided that the next session should be held in Pittsburg, Pa.

Some three or four months ago the question presented itself to my mind whether it would not be best to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. Since then the matter has been considerably agitated, both through the press and by letter and conversation, and there seems to be but one general favor to change. To do so seemed like an important step—one requiring careful consideration. This I have given it, with but one object in view—to do what was best for the success of the cause.

Having before me at all times the grave responsibilities of such a course, I have held myself ready and willing to assume them, and make the change, whenever my mind was clear upon the necessity of such a change. It is highly important that we have a large representation at the coming convention; this cannot be secured by holding it in Pittsburg. I am convinced that to hold it there will, to a very great extent, kill it. At this juncture of our movement we cannot afford to have a failure.

Yielding to the views of many of our most prominent members, and to my own convictions, I have determined to issue this circular, making the change.

Due notice is hereby given that the third annual session of the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of August next.

All trade unions, all co-operative associations, all labor organizations of every kind, in every part of the country—whether composed of men or women—are entitled to representation, as prescribed in the constitution, as follows:

Section 2. Every International or National organization shall be entitled to three representatives, State organizations to two, Trade Unions and all other organizations to one representative in the National Labor Union, provided that representatives shall derive their election direct from the organization they claim to represent.

Each International organization represented is required to pay the sum of $15, and each National organization $10. Each local union or labor organization of any kind, represented by a delegate, is required to pay ONE CENT per month per member belonging to such organization. This is a very small tax—so small that every union in the land can pay it without the least embarrassment.

The coming convention will be the most important event—in connection with this great reform movement—that has ever occurred in this country, and I cannot close this circular without a strong and urgent appeal to every labor organization in the land to send a delegate.

W. H. SYLVIS,
President National Labor Union.

Rev. Joseph Kamp then opened the proceedings with prayer.

The first business in order was declared to be the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. The Chair announced it as follows:—

Messrs. Jessup, of New York; Cameron, of Illinois; Trevillick, of Michigan; Walls, of Pennsylvania.

Upon motion, after some discussion, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M., in order to allow the Committee on Credentials time to prepare their report and also as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Sylvis, late President of the Union.

The following report of the President and Executive Committee will be presented:—

On this, the Third Congress of the National Labor Union, we meet, first, to condole with each other on the departure from this life of our well-beloved President, whose work and worth are before us, a glorious example which we all see and feel it our duty to emulate, and persevere in the work he so manfully defended and nobly carried forward. Believing that his spirit still lends its power to cheer us forward and onward, we will not stop and feel awed or discouraged, but move forward, assured that we have not only his approving smile, but the help of God and the angels, from whom in all nature we see, feel, and know that labor is praise, and all humanity its expression.

We meet to-day, friends, not as a new party or organization, feeble and puerile; the few years of our existence as a party does not measure the date of our existence, nor can our number tell our strength.

We are here the living embodied element of national greatness; the same influence which went forth at Bunker Hill and Concord, at Lexington and Brandywine, speaks out to-day in the same unmistakable ring which there struck out for freedom, and down with tyranny—stands boldly forth to-day to join heart and hand, and swear against bondage.

In the National Labor Union are the people who have neither time, money, or inclination to frit away the precious hours in fashion's giddy throng—following the example of bondholders and bankers dancing and *feting*—when thousands upon thousands whom we have sworn to protect are struggling in the jaws of poverty, with certain destruction at their doors; nay, friends, ours is not a gathering where flunkyism and shoddy glisten in the gaslight and dazzle in the sun. We care not to worship gold, nor to bow in silence to that strategy which has placed our idols safe, and her millions out of the reach of the laboring men.

We are here the solid men of our land; we meet knowing no sectional lines, no party spirit, which would make a boundary over which a great democracy may not travel with safety—men of the South, of the North, of the East, and of the West, come to-day with one common interest and one common claim. Nor do we come to lay the trophies of war upon the altar of Mars, and boast our separate claim to authority and to power. Ours is no such meeting, and we trust that no one present has in his heart a remnant of that fearful seed which allows one to say to another, "My State must have this or that favoritism, to the expense or exhaustion of a sister State or boundary." My friends, we have all seen enough of that—we come, a demand of the age—a necessity—a peace necessity. We come to represent and protect the people—to draw closer together the lines which are so steadily dividing capital and labor—to strike a well-directed blow at the anarchy which is so determinedly springing up in our land—to reduce, and simplify, and equalize labor, to keep our money out of the hands of foreign capitalists, to compel Congress and our representatives to remain true to the one hope which gleams out of the darkness; namely, the will of the people the law of the land—to demand proper protection for the entire country—to destroy all monopoly which holds per force of money, control of certain important lines of transportation, to crush forever the spirit and power which blocks up and compels the great mass to pay tribute to the now exhausted vampires of the East and the Atlantic.

We do not meet to congratulate and keep in ignorance the masses; our platform and the articles therein stated are up to all their demands; under their just measure and broad positions our ranks are being filled; but these remain immutable and unchanged in all their substance and spirit.

We want no toadying politician to spread a net with promised power as bait. Of all such we say to our members beware; for he who is not with us in means, in heart, and in soul, is against us.

Our numbers are steadily increasing; there is now a large majority in the South, eager, earnest men, ready to join us, urging us to come and aid them to organize and to show them how so great a power as we possess may bless them. The great West, with all its vitality and vigor, beckons us onward and forward—naught remains but to accept the offer, and the numbers which are already knocking at our doors for admittance assure us victory.

We demand a hearing and a recognition, which has been asked again and again, and now we have only to say we can and will take it.

There are two echoes in the great gulf which divides us—on the one side we hear the nation's promises to pay, honor!—on the other we hear repudiation; and of the latter term, which seems to shock the parlor patriots, let us say no more. It is not the voice of the few who have grown desperate and reckless. It is the sober second thought of the old men of our time, who look out into the darkness about us and know in their souls there is no hope for the generation who shall follow them—naught but our sure gliding into decay and destruction.

This is not a thing to pray for nor a time to fold hands in sfience, and leave to thought and hope that which action and a determined power should do. We join ourselves together in one solemn compact, men and women moving a solid phalanx against these oppressors, who have made the Government their tool, and which obeys their nod and beck as a spaniel obeys his master.

Well may Mr. Sumner ask, "Are we a nation?" (no doubt the gentleman thinks that without himself in Congress we should not be), but there are others asking this question and we believe it is to be answered only by the people—we the people will make it a nation. We know that our united strength will enable us to extend that a practical sympathy to all powers struggling in bondage which has been so completely denied those whom they have led into said struggle; nay, friends, we have no time to idle away; the whole world turns to us this moment asking what is to be the end of Republican America.

Some of your committee have travelled personally and alone, at their own expense, through the desolated cities and hamlets of the South. We have talked with men who have seen all sides of the policies offered by all, and what is their hope or their trust? Nothing has been done for them which was promised. Not a single thing which the Government declared should be has given the slightest relief from the apprehension which constantly pursues them. Reduced to the last extremity, their remaining acres depart under that law of necessity which has so long crushed them unto the earth.

Think you, friends, there is no restitution? Is there nothing to fear when the Government usurps the power, and when the national finances are swayed by the selfish tyrant who moves out for his own pleasure? Is that a republic? and is it right that the people are silent? Nay, friends, all ages have produced their special power at the right time to stand against oppression!

Men have been ere this raised up to go forth clothed in the might which truth brings out of the gloom of despair, and we will gather together in the great cities of our great Union and with the platform of the National Labor Union we will make a power which will take, and not ask that power which would feign ignorance of our existence.

Signed in behalf of the President and Executive Committees.

FLORENCE H. DAY,
A. C. CAMERON,
R. TREVELLICK,
A. T. CAVIS,
A. M. PRUITT,
J. C. C. WHALEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1869.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.—Peaches continue to come to the city in abundance. The following comprise the number of baskets brought this morning by several boats from Delaware and Maryland:—By the Fanny Cadwallader, from Sassafras, Md., 3000; Diamond State, from Sassafras, Md., 5000; Jersey Blue, from Smyrna, Del., 3000; 1 schooner and 2 sloops from Odessa, Del., 4000, and 6 barges from Delaware and Maryland, 16,500. The price per basket ranged from 30 to 70 cents, while for superior qualities as high as $1·20 was obtained. But few were sent to New York, in consequence of their mellow state. A large number of dealers are here from New York in expectation of buying a large quantity to-morrow. The market is decidedly active and steady. Watermelons arrived in great numbers from New Jersey, and brought from $17 to $25 per hundred. Cantelopes sold from 30 to 50 cents per basket. The tomatoes were exceedingly fine, and sold for 25 cents per basket. Egg plants brought the same figure, while corn ranged from 85 cents to $1 per basket.

THE FRENCH CABLE—THE RATES FROM NEW YORK TO FRANCE.—To-day the French Cable Company, in connection with the Franklin Telegraph Company, office No. 45 S. Third street, opens for business.

The rate from New York to all points in France, Great Britain, and Ireland is $7·50 in gold for ten words, and 75 cents in gold for each additional word.

On messages from Philadelphia the local rate of 25 and 2 in currency will be added, in conformity with the regulations adopted at the Vienna Convention. The cable company extends to the public the advantage of counting five figures or five letters as one word, charging double for secret messages, composed of only numerals or groups of letters not forming dictionary words.

The tariff to Western Europe will be announced in a few days. To meet the requirements of cable business, and its own constantly increasing patronage, the Franklin line is being reconstructed and placed in superior working condition.

RESCUING PRISONERS.—George Hughes was arrested at Thirteenth and Cherry streets yesterday for rescuing a prisoner from Policeman Duman. Alderman Morrow sent him below for trial.

James and Samuel Baxter attempted to take a prisoner from Policeman McCall, of the Seventh district, yesterday, when they themselves got into the hands of other policemen. Alderman Toland committed them in default of bail.

ALLEGED CHICKEN THIEF.—John Wilson, a seaman, was taken into custody at an early hour this morning, at Third and Berks streets, having in his possession eight dead chickens. Being unable to give any satisfactory explanation as to how he obtained them, he was taken before Alderman Heins, who held him for a further hearing.

ROBBERY AT CHELTEN HILLS.—The coach-house of Mr. Thomas J. Lancaster was robbed, on Friday night last, of all the harness, which consisted of a double set, nearly new, and a single set. A reward is offered for the recovery of the stolen property and the detection of the thief.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was caused by the destruction of the roof of the dwelling No. 605 Swanson street. It originated from sparks from the chimney. The loss sustained will reach about $500.

DROWNED IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—Yesterday William Crumley, aged twenty-two years, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, below Flat Rock, Manayunk. His body was recovered, and Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

A BABE FOUND IN A CULVERT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday the attention of a policeman was called to the presence of a dead infant in the inlet at Fourth and Buttonwood streets. He procured assistance, and succeeded in fishing the body out.

YOUNG RASCALS.—Lewis Smith and William Simpson, both young men, have been held by Alderman Ramsdell in $600 bail to answer the charge of indecent exposure of their persons yesterday in the vicinity of Columbia Bridge.

FELL THROUGH A HATCH.—Jacob Vandercroft, a sailor on board of the schooner Isabella Thompson, lying at Pier 19, Richmond, fell through the hatch at an early hour yesterday morning and was seriously injured.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY will supply its patrons from the factory of the Gloucester and Boston Salt Fish Company. 8 16 3t

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 4t* No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARDING FOR GROWN PERSONS—Fifteen minutes' ride of the city by rail. Desirable location. Address H. H., EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 8 16 6t*

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
8 17 wsm3 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 sp

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Issues of New Counterfeit Ten-Dollar Greenbacks—New Schemes for "Pushing" Spurious Currency—Gen. Canby and the Test Oath in Virginia—Discharge of Pratt, the Texan.

EUROPE.

More Yachting in English Waters—The Harvard Crew—They Pull Over the Regular Course—A Petition for the Release of American Fenians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter "E," which, in its distinctive features varies materially from any other spurious note yet presented here. The engraving is quite coarse, and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Mr. Lincoln is a very indifferent engraving, and the scroll-work around the medallion poorly imitated. It may be interesting to the business public to know that there is within a fraction of eighty-three millions of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to the recent circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some twenty-five thousand dollars have already been received from New York, and it is hoped the last issue will be shortly taken up. Of the fifty dollar greenbacks to be recalled under the circular referred to, there are only some seventeen millions in circulation, as shown by the books of the Treasurer's office on the 1st instant.

The Galveston Railroad Case.

Judge Swayne is to-day hearing the Galveston and Houston Railroad case in the United States Supreme Court-room.

The Test Oath in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There is much speculation as to what General Canby will do in the matter of the test oath as connected with the Virginia Legislature. There is reason to believe that when General Canby was here a few days ago he received proper instructions on this subject from General Sherman, and there is good reason for stating that the test oath will be exacted from the members of the Legislature.

Spurious Currency.

Treasurer Spinner is in receipt of information to the effect that certain parties in Norfolk are issuing fac-similes of United States currency, and selling it to those who are willing to be gulled. The plan is to send out a genuine fifty cent note as a specimen, and then to give spurious notes when the order is received.

The Fall Elections.

A Republican politician of some note who arrived to-day from Indiana, says the Democrats will probably carry the local elections in that State this fall. He says there is great dissatisfaction with many of the President's appointments.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Bank President Charged with Embezzling $600,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The arrest of George R. Ritter, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, is to-day announced to have been made in this city. He is charged with embezzling $600,000 of the school fund of Tennessee. The arrest was kept quiet, but the Tennessee authorities were notified, and officers are expected from Memphis to-day to take charge of the prisoner. The evidence against him is unknown. His counsel had an interview with him yesterday, but up to this forenoon had taken no steps towards obtaining his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus.

More About the Pratt Case—The Excitement Unabated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Federal building in Chambers street is crowded with people, curious to witness the proceedings in the Pratt case. The U. S. troops, well supplied with ball, cartridge, and rations, are still guarding Marshal Barlow. Pratt will be produced at 2 P. M. before the U. S. Commissioner. It is rumored that a requisition for the prisoner has been received from Gen. Reynolds, commanding in Texas.

Pratt, the Alleged Murderer, Discharged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—John B. Pratt, the alleged pirate, murderer, and traitor, from Texas, has been discharged by United States Commissioner Osborne, solely on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to detain him.

FROM THE STATE.

A Small Shower.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Aug. 16.—A small shower of rain fell yesterday, but not enough to affect the river.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	210⅝	Western Union Tele.	38¾
N. Y. and Erie	28½	Toledo & Wabash R.	74
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	81¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	89
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N. W. com.	87¾	Wells, Fargo	29
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¾	United States	66
Chi. and R. I. R.	115⅞	Tennessee 6s new	52
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	151½	Gold	133⅜
Pacific M. S.	83		

Market unsettled.

FROM EUROPE.

More English Yacht Racing.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Another fine yacht race from Cowes on Saturday was participated in by the boats of the Victoria Club. The race was for the Commodore's cup, with time allowances, round the Isle of Wight. There were fourteen entries, although only eight boats started. The yachts got off at 9 A. M., and the first three yachts came in as follows:—Aline, 4·44 P. M.; Egeria, 4·49 P. M.; Condor, 4·51 P. M. The Egeria won the race by time allowance.

The Harvard Crew.

The Harvard crew were out again on Saturday for practice, and traversed the course from Putney to Mortlake (which is the regular course agreed upon for the race of August 20) in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. Clasper is building a boat for the Harvard crew, and oars by the best makers have been ordered.

American Fenians.

The Rev. Paul Bagley's petition for the release of American Fenians has been sent to the Queen.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16.—Five-twenties firm at 88¼.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Recovery of $100,000 Worth of Stolen Bonds in New York—Partial Return of Revenue Taxes for the Past Year—Fears of Another General Strike in the Coal Region.

THE MINING DISTRICT.

A Prediction that a "Strike" will Become General.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 16.—It is reported here that the Upper Lehigh and Hazleton miners have suspended work and stopped pumps, in consequence of the new schedule of prices issued by the operators.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill men are expected to go out to-day. There is no suspension in the Wyoming Valley, nor is there any immediate prospect of any taking place.

It is asserted by those well acquainted with matters, that suspension will again become general.

The movement of the operators is looked upon as a scheme to affect the coal market. Whenever they consider it for their interest to resume, they can easily do so by paying the same wages as heretofore.

FROM NEW YORK.

Theft and Recovery of $118,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—On Saturday last two officers of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, at No. 172 Broadway, discovered that a tin box, containing cash, bonds, checks, and notes to the value of $128,530, had been stolen. They did not mention their loss to the police. This morning at an early hour, as an officer was patrolling West Twenty-third street, he discovered a package on a stoop with a printed address on it directed to the Washington Insurance Company. It was taken to the station-house and opened, when it was found to contain bonds and papers bearing on their face the value of nearly $118,000. The Secretary of the insurance company was apprised of the discovery, and recognized the contents of the package as part of the funds stolen from the office on Saturday. All the stolen property was recovered excepting $8000, consisting of $6000 in Kings county bonds, $2000 in Governments, and $180 in gold.

The Pratt Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Pratt case has ended without a collision. John H. Pratt was produced before Commissioner Osborne this morning at 11 o'clock. Major-Generals McDowell and Ingalls were in consultation with the United States District Attorney as to what course to pursue in case of attempted rescue, but their consultation was useless. Some of the crowd assembled, but no attempt was made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Partial Revenue Returns for the Year Ending June 30.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

Partial returns to the Revenue Office for the year ending June 30 show that the following amount of taxes have been collected:—

Distilled spirits, all sources, including liquor licenses, $43,800,000; tobacco, $22,200,000; fermented liquors, $5,600,000; income, individuals, $23,100,000; internal revenue stamps, $15,505,000. Seventy-seven districts are yet to be heard from.

Supervisor John Legre, of Rochester, N. H., has been recommissioned, without reference to territory.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $795,739.

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